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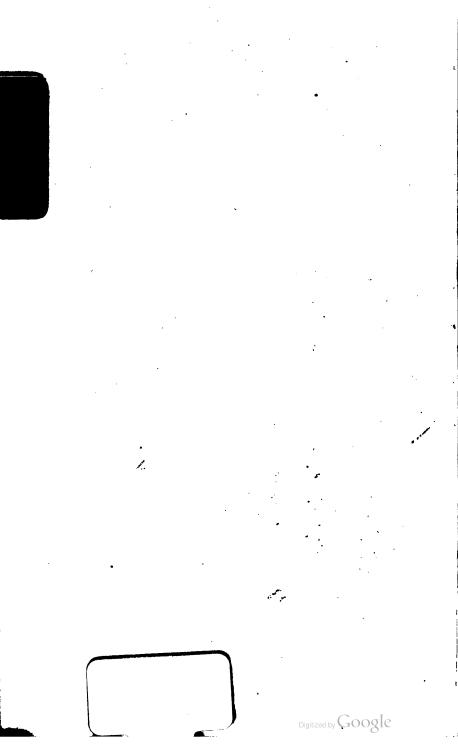
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CALCUTTA

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

1864-65.



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CALCUTTA

University Calendar,

1864-65.



CALCUTTA:

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., PUBLISHERS TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, 1864.

Cal. 26116. e.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Agra. Ag. Aj. Ajmere. Bar. Bareily. Ben. Benares. Bp. Coll. Bishop's College. Coll.... College. Dov. Coll. Doveton College. Exam. Examination. Fr. Ch. Ins..... Free Church Institution. Hon. Honor. Hol. Holiday. H. Hol. Hindoo Holiday. J. Nar. Coll. Joy Narain's College. M. Hol. Mohammedan Holiday. Lo. Beng..... Lower Bengal. L. Mart. La Martiniere. Med. Coll. Medical College. Mud. Coll. Mudrissa College. N. W. P..... North Western Provinces. · St. P. Sch. St. Paul's School. Vacation. Vac.

I.

Calcutta Anibersity Almanac,

1864-65.

	MAY.			
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	M T W T F S	L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations commence.		
-8	\$			
9 10 11 12 13 14	M T W T F S	Vac. Ag. Coll.		
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	M T W T F S	Vac. for one month Gov. Coll. L. P. Vac. for a fortnight, Pat. Coll. M. Hol.		
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	M T W T F S	C. E. Col. Sess. Com. Fr. Ch. Ins. Vac. Queen Victoria born (1819.) Vac. Ben. Coll. Hol. Dov. Coll. and St. Zav. Coll. Meeting of Syndicate.		
29 30 31	M T			

JUNE.				
1	w	Pres. Coll. Est. 1855. Vac. J. Nar. Coll.		
2	\mathbf{T}			
3	F			
4	s	·		
5	\$	·		
6	M	M. Hol. for 9 days.		
7	Т			
8	w			
9	T			
10	F			
11	s			
12	∌			
13	M			
14	Т			
15	W	Med. Coll. opens. H. Hol. Govt. Schools.		
16	T			
17	F			
18	$\underline{\mathbf{s}}$			
19	∌			
20	M			
21	T	·		
22	W			
23	Т	more at the second		
24	F	Meeting of the Londicate.		
25	<u>s</u> .			
26	*			
27	M			
28	T			
29	W			
30	T			

JULY.				
1	· F	Ag. and Ben. Coll. reopen.		
2	S	<u>-</u>		
3	9			
4	M			
5	\mathbf{T}			
6	W			
7	T			
8	F			
9	S			
10	\$			
11	M			
12	\mathbf{T}			
13	W			
14	T			
15	F			
16	S			
17	5	·		
18	M	University of Bombay founded 1857 and J. Nar. Coll. founded 1818.		
19	T	Con. founded 1818.		
20	W			
21	T			
22	F			
23	S	,		
24 25	∯ M	·		
1	T			
26 27	W			
28	T			
28	F	Meeting of Syndicate. Dov. Coll. Vac. for 10 days.		
30	S	Dov. Con. vac. for loays.		
31	2			
	~			

	AUGUST.			
1	М	D. P. W. Exam. Hoog. Coll. founded.		
2	T	D. 1. W. Exam. 1100g. Con. founded.		
3	w			
4	T			
5	F			
6	s	·		
7	9			
8	M			
9	T			
10	w			
11	Т			
12	·F	·		
13	s			
14	\$			
15	M	M. Hol. J. Nar. Coll.		
16	T			
17	w			
18	Т			
19	F			
20	S			
21	\$	·		
22	M	Vac. for six weeks, C. E. Coll.		
23	T			
24	w	H. Hol. Govt. Schools.		
25	Т	Do. Do.		
26	F	Meeting of Syndicate.		
27	<u>s</u> .			
28	\$			
29	M			
30	T			
31	W			
L				

SEPTEMBER.				
1	T			
2	F			
3	S			
4. 5	∯ M	TT-::		
6	T	University of Madras, founded, 1857.		
7	W			
8	T			
9	F	·		
10	r S			
11	<u>a</u>			
12	M	_		
13	$\overline{\mathbf{T}}$			
14	\mathbf{w}			
15	\mathbf{T}			
16	F			
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18	- €			
19	M			
20	Т			
21	w			
22	т			
23	F	Meeting of Syndicate.		
24	S			
25	\$			
26	M			
27	T			
28	W	•		
29	T	·		
30	F	H. Hol. Govt. Schools.		
				

1 S 2 S 3 M 4 T 5 W Vac. Govt. Schools L. P. for 12 days. 6 T Vac. Fr. Ch. Ins. and St. Zav. Coll. 7 F 8 S 9 S 10 M 11 T 12 W 13 T 14 F 15 S 16 S 17 M 18 T 19 W 20 T 21 F 22 S 23 S 24 M 25 T 26 W 27 T 28 F Meeting of Syndicate. 29 S 30 S 31 M	OCTOBER.		
3 M 4 T 5 W Vac. Govt. Schools L. P. for 12 days. 6 T Vac. Fr. Ch. Ins. and St. Zav. Coll. 7 F 8 S 9 5 10 M 11 T 12 W 13 T 14 F 15 S 16 5 17 M 18 T 19 W 20 T 21 F 22 S 23 5 24 M 25 T 26 W 27 T 28 F Meeting of Syndicate. 29 S 30 5	1	s	
4 T 5 W Vac. Govt. Schools L. P. for 12 days. 6 T 7 F 8 S 9 \$ 10 M 11 T 12 W 13 T 14 F 15 S 16 \$ 17 M 18 T 19 W 20 T 21 F 22 S 23 \$ 24 M 25 T 26 W 27 T 28 F Meeting of Syndicate. 29 S 30 \$ \$ 30 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	2	•	
5 W Vac. Govt. Schools L. P. for 12 days. 7 F 8 S 9 5 10 M 11 T 12 W 13 T 14 F 15 S 16 5 17 M 18 T 19 W 20 T 21 F 22 S 23 5 24 M 25 T 26 W 27 T 28 F Meeting of Syndicate. 29 S 30 \$5	3	M	
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27 T Recting of Syndicate. 29 S S	1	1	
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NOVEMBER.				
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2	w			
3	T			
4	F			
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6	•			
7	M			
8	T	H. Hol. Govt. Schools.		
9	W			
10	T			
11	\mathbf{F}			
12	S			
13	\$			
14	M			
15	T			
16	W			
17 18	T F			
19	S	[Examinations.] Last day of application for Entrance and First		
20	<u>\$</u>	- The state of the		
21	M	Bar. Coll. opened 1853.		
22	${f T}$	•		
23	w	•		
24	\mathbf{T}	·		
25	\mathbf{F}	Meeting of Syndicate.		
26	S			
27	\$			
28	M	Exam. Ag. Coll.		
29	T			
30	W			
		•		

1		•			
	DECEMBER.				
1	T	Vac. J. Nar. Coll.			
2	F				
3	S				
4	9				
5	M	Entrance and First Examination in Arts com-			
6	T	mence.			
7	W				
8	T				
9	F	Exam. and Vac. St. Zav. Coll. [2nd term ends.]			
10	S	Vac. Govt. Coll. L. B. and Fr. Ch. Ins. Ag. Coll.			
11	٠				
12	M				
13	T	T 4 4 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5			
14	W	Vac. for 5 weeks, Dov. Coll.			
15	T				
16	F	Vac. for one month, Pat. Coll. [Examinations.]			
17	<u>s</u>	Last day of application for B. A., B. L. and L. L.			
18	≨ M				
20	T				
21	w				
22	T	·			
23	F				
24	S				
25	<u>\$</u>	Christmas Bay. Vac. for one week Med. Coll.			
26	M	· •			
27	т				
28	w				
29	T				
30	F				
31	s	Meeting of Syndicate. Last day of notice for Candidates for Honor in Arts.			

	JANUARY.			
1	\$	New Year's day.		
2	M	B. A., B. L. and L. L. Examinations commence.		
3	T	B. A., D. D. and D. D. Examinations commence.		
4	w			
5	T	·		
6	F			
7	s			
8	\$			
9	M	Pat. Coll. opened 1863.		
10	T	Pres. Coll. and St. Zav. Coll. reopen.		
11	W			
12	T	·		
13	F			
14				
15	9			
16	M	Fr. Ch. Ins. reopens.		
17	T			
18	W	Ag. Coll. 1st term begins.		
19	T	·		
20	F			
21 22	8			
23	∯ M	University of Calcutta founded, 1857.		
24	T			
25	\mathbf{w}			
26	T	· ·		
27	F	Meeting of Syndicate.		
28	S			
25	5			
30	M			
31	Т	Vac. Hoog. Coll. Ara. Dep.		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

	FEBRUARY.			
1	w			
2	T			
3	F			
4	S			
5	5			
6	M	Hon. Exam. in Arts. D. P. W. Exam. C. E. Coll.		
7	\mathbf{T}			
8	W			
9	${f T}$			
10	\mathbf{F}			
11	<u>s</u>			
12	5			
13	M			
14	T			
15	W			
16	T			
17	F	Convocation for conferring degrees.		
18	<u>s</u>			
19	۵			
20	M			
21	T			
22	W			
23	T	Martine of Survivator		
24	F	Meeting of Syndicate.		
25	S			
26	\$			
27	M			
28	${f T}$			

MARCH.			
1	w	Hol. Dov. Coll.	
2	T	1101. 1204. Coll.	
3	F		
4	s		
5	3		
6	M	L. M. S. First Examination begins.	
7	Т	H. Hol.	
8	w	Last day of notice for M. D. Candidates.	
9	Т		
10	F	L. M. S. Second Examination begins.	
11	S		
12	*		
13	M		
14	T	•	
15	w		
16	T	•	
17	F		
18	S		
19	5		
20	M	·	
21	T		
22	w		
23	T		
24	F		
25	S		
26	\$		
27	M		
28	\mathbf{T}		
29	w		
30	T		
31	\mathbf{F}	Meeting of Sondicate.	

APRIL.			
1	s		
2	3		
3	M	L. M. S. Honor Examination commences.	
4	T		
5	\mathbf{w}		
6	T		
7	F	M. D. Examination commences.	
8	s		
9	\$		
10	M		
11	T		
12	w	Vac. St. Zav. Coll.	
13	Т	E. Vac. J. Nar. Coll.	
14	F	Good Friday.	
15	S	Vac. Dov. Coll. and St. P. Sch.	
16	\$	Easter Sunday.	
17	M		
18	T		
19	w		
20	T	,	
21	F	Annual Meeting of Senate.	
22	S		
23	3		
24	M		
25	T		
26	w		
27	T	Marking & Man Starts	
28	F	Meeting of Syndicate.	
29	S		
30	\$		
		·	
	J		

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II. OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

Whereas, for the better encouragement of Her Preamble. Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that

such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation. I. The following persons, namely The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,

Governor-General of India,

The Honorable John Russel Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

The Honorable Sir James William Colville, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal,

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta,

The Honorable George Anson, General, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,

The Honorable Joseph ALEXANDER DORIN, Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable John Low, Major-General, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Member of the Supreme Council of India,

> The Honorable John Peter Grant, Member of the Supreme Council of India,

> The Honorable Barnes Pracock, Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India,

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal,

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD,

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire, Advocate-General in Bengal,

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Colonel Henry Goodwyn, of the Bengal Engineers, Chief Engineer in Bengal,

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal,

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER, of the Bengal Engineers, Secretary to the Government of India,

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Scott Waugh, of the Bengal Engineers, Surveyor-General of India,

> KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine,

> Hodgson Pratt, Esquire, Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

> > c 2

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical
College of Bengal,

Thomas Thomson, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical
Garden at Calcutta,

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,

Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College
of Surgeons,

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES, of the Bengal Infantry,

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College,

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

HENRY Woodrow, Esquire, Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College,

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India,
RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal,
The Reverend James Ogilvie,
Master of Arts,

The Reverend Joseph Mullens, Bachelor of Arts,

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH, Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah,

ISHWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR, Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta,

RAMGOPAUL GHOSE,
Formerly member of the Council of Education,

ALEXANDER GEANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company,

Henry Stewart Reid, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western
Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and power to hold and discapable in law to take, purpose of property. chase, and hold any property,

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moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

- III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Constitution of Body Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the Calcutta Gazette hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.
- IV. The Governor-General of India for the time

 Chancellor. being shall be the Chancellor

 of the said University, and the

 first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles

 John Viscount Canning.
- V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said Univervice-Chancellor. sity shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the

first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the Fellows. North-Western Provinces. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being. shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. whole number of the Fellows of the said University. exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith. by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council

The appointment of may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the Gazette, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fel-

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

lows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property

of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes Bye-Laws. intended by the said University.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching

the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fel-Meetings of the Selows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fel-

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers. lows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they

shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fel-XI. lows, shall have power, after Power to confer degrees. examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of Candidates for degrees.

Qualification for admission of Candidates didate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bache-

lor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the

bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Examination for de. Fellows shall cause an examination for description for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of Grant of degrees. the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fees. Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said

University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of Annual Accounts. income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

ACT No. XLVII. of 1860.

Passed on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities

Preamble. of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay
established under Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of
1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the
Degrees in that Act expressly provided for. It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Power of Universities of Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of De-

grees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts

II. XXII. and XXVII. of 1857,
with respect to the Degrees
therein mentioned and to the examinations for those
Degrees shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

- 1. The Senate* as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in† April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.
- 2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.
- 3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

- 1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.
- 2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.
- 3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

^{*} By the 8th Section of Act No. II. of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

- 4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year, within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.
- 5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

- 2. The elections both of Presidents and Members of the Syndicate shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.
- 3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.
- 4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily

absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

- 5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.
- 6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.
- 7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.
- 8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.
- 9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the

^{*} The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

- 10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.
- 11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.
- 12. Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-Law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.
- 13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.
- 14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may

be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the 1st of May next following his election. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar, until the next first day of May.

- It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on Medical Certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided), or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.
- 3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.
- 4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

- 1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.
- 2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, if he be above the age of sixteen years and not otherwise.
- 3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local

^{*} The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gowhatty,
Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi,
Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Saugor, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy.

officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

- 5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.
- 6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanscrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The outlines of Ancient History, of the History of India, and of General Geography with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

III. MATHEMATICS. Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry.

The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

- The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December; and shall be held in Calcutta, and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.
- 2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.+
- 3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least fourteen

favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

^{*} The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra,
Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Saugor.
† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in

days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

- 4. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts, on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.
- 5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.
- 6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.*

English; and one of the following languages: +-

Greek.

Hebrew.

Latin.

Arabic.

Sanskrit.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The History of England.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

† For the Examinations of 1864 and 1865, Persian, Bengali, Oorya, Hindi, Urdu, Burmese, and Armenian are added to this list.

III. MATHEMATICS-PURE AND MIXED.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

Quodratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

The sixth book of Euclid; the eleventh book to Prop. XXI.; deductions.

Plane Trigonometry as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; the Centre of Gravity.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mental Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers. Moral Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Moral Feelings.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday, after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

- 1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.
- 2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated

institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

- 3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.
- 5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.
- 6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A. every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages: +-

Greek.

Hebrew.

Latin.

Arabic.

Sanscrit.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

* The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School-masters.

† For the Examinations of 1865, 1865, 1867 and 1868, Persian, Bengali, Oorya, Hindee, Urdu, Burmese and Armenian are added to this list.

II. HISTORY.

India during the Hindu, Mahomedan, and British periods, down to 1835. Greece, to the death of Alexander. Rome, to the death of Augustus. The Jews, to the destruction of Jerusalem.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

III. MATHEMATICS-PURE AND MIXED.

Mechanics.

The General Laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids, and the pressure produced by them; Specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common-pump; Forcing-pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND THE ELEMENTS OF LOGIC.

The text-books will be named from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

- V. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE.
- (a.) Mathematics-Pure and Mixed.

Geometry.

Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Optics.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction; reflection at plane mirrors; reflection at spherical mirrors; and refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct; separation of Solar light into rays of different colours; description of Solar spectrum; rainbow; description of the eye; the Astronomical Telescope; Galileo's Telescope; the Sextant.

(b.) Elements of Inorganic Chemistry and of Electricity.

E

Thermotics, Chemistry, Electricity.

Molecular constitution of matter; Boscovich's Theory; cohesion; porosity; specific gravity; elasticity; adhesion; crystallization. Thermotics;—sensible heat; expansion; the Thermometer and Pyrometer; radiation; conduction; convection; specific heat; physical states of matter and latent heat; theory of formation of dew and clouds; mechanical equivalent of heat; dynamic theory of heat. Chemistry:—laws of combining proportion; laws of Atomic Volumes; Atomic theory; chemical symbols and equivalents; Inorganic chemistry of the chief elements. Electricity;—polarity; induction; the Leyden Jar and Electrometer; conduction; the Lightning rod; the voltaic pile and battery; the Thermo-electric pile; relations of chemistry, heat, and electricity.

- (c.) Elements of Zoology and Comparative Physiology. The text-book to be fixed by the Syndicate.
- (d.) Geology and Physical Geography.

Geology.

Inorganic.—Form and density of the earth and average density of superficial crust; observed ratio of increase of temperature with depth; physical state of interior as indicated by astronomical observation; how modified by temperature and pressure; principal chemical elements and compounds in earth's crust; chemical operations of interior; chemical phenomena of volcanoes, hot springs and crystalline rocks; dynamical operations of interior; phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, upheaval, depression, dislocation, and contortion of crust; chemical and mechanical processes at surface; constitution of atmosphere; its changes and their influence on the solid crust; phenomena of atmospheric disintegration and degradation of rocks; transport by water, ice, &c.; river, glacier and iceberg phenomena; formation of sedimentary rocks and their chief varieties; consolidation and metamorphism.

Organic.—Chemical constitution and structure of animals and plants; vital functions, and sources of vital action; geographical and bathymetric distribution; conditions of life and interdependence of organized beings; chemico-geological processes of preservation, and formation of rock masses; coral reefs, limestone, coal, peat, &c., metamorphism of organic rocks; comparative value of geological evidence of fossil remains; succession of life in past epochs; antiquity of existing animals and plants.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two Divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

- 1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta commencing in the first week in February.
- 2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—
 - (1) Languages.
 - (2) History.
 - (3) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
 - (4) Mathematics—pure and mixed.
 - (5) Natural and Physical Science.
- 3. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.
- 4. Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanscrit, in Arabic, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that Language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

- 5. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects:—
- a. History of a stated period (in modern times,) including political and personal events, manners, and literature.
 - b. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).
 - c. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).
 - d. Political Economy.
 - e. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on an historical subject.

6. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.

Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid).

Differential and Integral Calculus.

Spherical Trigonometry.

Statics.

Dynamics.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Optics.

Astronomy.

 Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects:— Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic) Electricity.

Also one of the following:

- a. Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Physiology.
- b. Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography.
- 8. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Logic.

Mental Philosophy.

Moral Philosophy.

Natural Theology.

Also in one of the following subjects to be selected by the candidate:--

- a. History of Philosophy.
- b. Elements of Jurisprudence.
- d. Evidences of Revealed Religion (as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences).
- 9. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.
- 10. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts who has obtained Honors in Arts shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

- 2. Any Bachelor of Arts may on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of February), an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined) with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A. and on payment of a fee of 50 Rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.
- 3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.
- 4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

*LICENCE IN LAW.

- 1. An Examination for a †Licence in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.
- 2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for not less than three.
- * Candidates may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (See Calendar 1863-64) at the Examinations of 1865 and 1866.
 - † The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Law.

academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

- 3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for a Licence in Law on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.
 - 5. The Examination shall be written and oral.
- 6. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—
 - I. The Principles of Jurisprudence.
- II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern:
 - a. Personal rights, and status.
- b. The rights of Property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as ab intestato.
 - c. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes and of Procedure.

The following shall be text-books of Examination in the foregoing subjects, and may, from time to time, be altered by the Syndicate:—

PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Stephen's Blackstone-Introduction, and Section 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 1, Lecture 1; Part 3, Lectures 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Story's Conflict of Laws,—Chapters 1 and 2, or Wheaton's Elements of International Law—Part 2, Chapter 2.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books I. and III. Book IV. Part 1, Chapters 1, 2, 6 and 10; Part III. Chapters 1, 7, 10 and 13.

Kent's Commentaries-Part 4, Lectures 24 to 33 inclusive.

Strange's Hindu Law-Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 10 or

Macnaghten's Hindu Law, Chapters 4, 6 and 7.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law-Chapters 7, 8 and 9.

Story's Conflict of Laws-Chapters 3 and 4.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION, AND HEREIN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, AND SUCCESSIONS, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY AS AB INTESTATO.

Stephen's Blackstone-Book II.-Introduction and Part 2.

Kent's Commentaries-Parts 5 & 6.

Macpherson on Contracts.

Williams on Real Property—Part I. Chapters 1 to 4 and 6 to 9; Part IV. Chapter 2; Part V. or

Stephen's Blackstone-Book II. Part 1, (Excepting Chapter 2).

Strange's Hindu Law-Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, or

Macnaghten's Hindu Law-Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12.

Dattaca Chundrica. (Sutherland's Translation).

Macpherson on Mortgages.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES AND OF PROCEDURE.

Indian Penal Code.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books V. and VI.

Taylor or Goodeve or Norton on Evidence.

The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. All Acts and Regulations, in force, regulating the Revenue Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Where two or more books are mentioned in the alternative, it shall not be necessary for the Students to pass in more than one of those books.

7. A paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:—

- a. The Principles of Jurisprudence and the Roman Law.
- b. Personal Rights and Status, and the infringement of such rights.
- c. The rights of Property, and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as ab intestato.
 - d. The Law of Contracts.
- e. The Code of Civil Procedure, the Revenue Laws, and the Law of Evidence.
 - f. Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure.
- 8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged alphabetically.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

- 1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.
- 2. Any Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to this Examination provided he has passed the B. A. Examination at least one year previously, and has attended lectures in a School of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years.
- 3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted un-

less he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

- 5. Every Candidate shall be examined in the subjects, and in the manner ordered in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Law.
- 6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered, by the Examiners, to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes, if they deem it expedient.
- 7. Any Licentiate in Law who has graduated in Arts,* may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Law without further Examination.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

- 1. An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.
- * Any person who has passed a University Law Examination in or before January, 1864 or the Examination for a Licence in Law, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

- 2. Any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law or for a Licence in Law may be examined for Honors.
- 3. Every Candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be examined, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 4. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.
- 5. Every Candidate shall be examined in two or more of the following subjects to be selected by himself.
 - a. Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
- b. Law of England, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its original Civil Jurisdiction.
- c. General Law, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate te it.
 - d. Mercantile Law.
 - e. Roman Civil Law.
 - f. Conflict of Laws.
 - g. International Law.
- 6. A separate paper shall be set in each of the seven subjects; and in addition to the two subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, Candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.
- 7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their

merits. Each successful Candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW

- 1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law and has at any time passed the Honor Examination in four subjects at least, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—
- (1) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor, and
- (2) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.
- 2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

*LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a †Licence in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

FIRST LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

- 2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:
 - a.-Of having completed his nineteenth year.
- b.—Of haiving been engaged in Medical Studies for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.
- c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

Two courses of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

One course of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in Examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits,

- d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of Medicines.
- e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.
- 3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the
- * Candidates who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866 may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64.
 - † The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

- 4. A fee of five Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.
- 5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.
- 6. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which Candidates shall be examined.

- 7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every Candidate shall on passing receive a Certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.
- 8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine,

if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect:—

- (a.) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.
- (b.) Of having completed his nineteenth year.
- (c.) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Anatomy. Physiology.

Botany.

Chemistry.

SECOND LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

- 9. Any Candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—
- (a.) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.
- (b.) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following Courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognised by the Syndicate:—

Two courses of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).

Surgery.

Midwifery.

Two courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One course of 20 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(c.) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical eperations during two winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

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(d.) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(e.) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz.:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital. \hdots

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

- (f.) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.
- (g.) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.
- 10. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 11. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.
- 12. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

13. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Do. Do. of Surgery.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

Midwifery.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a Hospital.

14. Every Candidate shall be required:—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases, to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and their reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Every Candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix (A.)

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

- 2. Any Undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—
- (a.) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.
- (b.) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.
- (c.) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

- (d.) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of Medicines.
- (e.) Of having dissected during three Winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.
- * The words here printed in Italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

- 3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 4. A fee of ten Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.
- 5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.
- 6. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit and the second in alphabetical order. Every Candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Scholarships of 32 Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Botany.

Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

- 10. Any Candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Exmination:
- (a.) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.
- (b.) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University:—

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology.)

Surgery.

Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

- (c.) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.
 - (d.) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(e.) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz. :— Three months of attendance at the out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

- (f.) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.
- (g.) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.
- 11. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 12. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.
- 13. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.
- 14. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and practice of Medicine.

Do.

Do. of Surgery.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

Midwifery.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

15. Every Candidate shall be required:—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

- 16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.
- 17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree on paying a fee of fifty rupees and producing certificates to the following effect:—
- (a.) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts;* Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.†
 - (b.) Of having attended at a School of Medicine recognised by the

Syndicate a Course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 Lectures.

- (c.) Of having passed an Examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
- 18. Any Candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Exmination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this degree, without further Examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Exmination in Arts,* Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.†

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any Candidate who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

Surgery.

Medicine. Midwifery.

Medical Jurisprudence.

- 2. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.
- 3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in order of merit. Can-

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

† Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the First Arts Regulations.



dates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects:—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children. Surgery.

Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

*DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

- 1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week of April.
- 2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect:—
 - (a.) Of having been admitted to the degree of †Bachelor of Arts.
- (b.) Of having, subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed:—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, or Two years Hospital practice and two years private practice, or

* Candidates, who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866 may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64.)

† Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

Two years practice, either hospital or private, if the Candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

- (c.) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.
- 3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 4. A fee of one hundred Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred Rupees on each occasion.
- 5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.
- 6. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.

Surgery.

Midwifery.

Hygiene and Pathology.

- 7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.
- 8. Any Candidate who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect:—

- (a) Of having passed the Senior diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.
 - (b) Of having attained the age of 35 years.
- (c) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.
 - (d) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.
- (e) Of having passed the B. A. Examination; * Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined, or

The following preliminary Examination, for those Candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the session of 1859:—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the Candidates in all subjects must be such as to shew a competent knowledge of the English language,

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy; -as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

- 1. An Examination for a †Licence in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta; and shall commence in the first week in May.
- 2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academedical years after passing the Entrance Examination.
- * The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

- 3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

 A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.
- 5. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—
 - I. Mathematics.
 - II. Mechanical Philosophy.
 - III. Natural and Experimental Science.
 - IV. Construction.
 - V. Drawing.
 - VI. Geodesy.

1. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid-Books-1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 11 to Prop. 21, with deductions.

Conic Sections, treated Geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

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II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity.

Mechanical Powers.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General Laws of motion.

Motion of Falling Bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple pendulums.

Collision of Bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids.

Specific Gravity.

Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer and application to determine heights of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser, Pump, Syphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small arifice.

Percussion and Resistance of Fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction, and radiation from Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Formation of Images: simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, and Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of Heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical Characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars, and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of Line, Cuttings and Embankments, Tunnels, Gradients, Curves.

The practice of Bridge Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, Joints, Centres for Bridges, Roofs,

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over Weirs; Tanks; Canals; Sluices; Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams, Solid, and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of Buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines: advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; Levers; Cranks; Rolling contacts; Sliding contacts; Mechanism for modifying motion; Accumulation and Regulation of motion.

Sources of power-Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

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V. DRAWING.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical perspective, Topographical and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens, of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. GEODESY.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite, and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the Candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects—

Arithmetic and Algebra,

Geometry and Conic Sections.

Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.

Statics and Dynamics.

Hydrostatics and Optics.

Chemistry and Heat.

Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

Practice of Building.

Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.

Carpentry and Mechanism.

Hydraulic Works.

Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.

Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in two divisions each in order of merit. Every Candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

- 1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.
- 2. *Any Candidate may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.
- 3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.
- 5. Every Candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 6, 7 and 8 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.
- * Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examimination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an afflicated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

- 6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every Candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.
- 7. The first Candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred Rupees.
- 8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering who has passed the First Examination in Arts may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

- 1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.
- 2. Any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering or for a Licence in Civil Engineering may be examined for Honors.
- 3. Every Candidate for Honors shall send his application, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
 - 4. The Examination shall be written and oral.
- 5. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- I. Mathematics.
- II. Mechanical Philosophy.
- III. Natural and Experimental Science.
- IV. Construction.
 - Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy. Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.

Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.

Motion of Fluids.

Geometrical Optics,

The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat-with reference to Steam and Combustion.

Chemistry—as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.

Practical application of Electrical Science.

General principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.

Theory and practice of Bridge-Building.

Roads and Railways,

Hydraulic Works.

Equilibrium of Structure, Theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.

Principles of Design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.

Topographical drawing.

6. The Candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects and by written papers and vivâ voce Examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

- 1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—
- (1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.
- (2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.
- 2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee of 5 Rnpees is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Headmaster of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, or, if he be apprivate student, by the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the District in which he resides. I certify that the abovenamed Candidate has, to the best of my belief, attained the age of 16 years, that I know nothing against his moral character, that he has not already passed the Entrance Exa-

mination of the Calcutta University, and that he has signed the above application.

The

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Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:-

Name.

Age.

Religion.

Race (i. e. nation, tribe, &c. &c.)

Where educated.

Present position (i. e. at School, or present occupation).

Town or village, where resident.

Name of Father or Guardian.

Where to be examined.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

 $^{\bullet}$ Private Student;—one who has attended at no educational Institution for six months before the Examination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the

The fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed Candidate

has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's

This certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

Certificates that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of

that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

tion, tribe, &c. &c.,	
Period or Periods of	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.
	pation, tribe, &c. &c., pation, ance, examined, Study since passing the t Period or Periods of continuous study.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR.

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE,

I certify that the abovenamed Candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's cer-

This certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

tificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing

against his moral character, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:-

Age.

Date of Entrance.

Date of passing First Examination in Arts.

Race (i. e. Nation, tribe, &c. &c.)

Religion.

Present Occupation.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Period, or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has stu- died.	Period or Periods of	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of Affiliated Institu- tions.
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

M. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in

I am, &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age.

Date of Graduation in Arts.

Race.

Religion (i. e. nation, tribe, &c.).

Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above named candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of

that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the above account to be true.

LICENCE IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIE,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Law.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Law to be in the same form as the foregoing.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c, &c,

CERTIFICATE.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY. FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied.

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The opplications and certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form as the foregoing:—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.

Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.

Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIE,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c, &c,

Certificate to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that ———— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 or para. 8 of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR.

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

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			Regi	strar.	
University of Calc	nutta, 18 • —				
First Exami	nation for Lie	ence in M	edicine an d S	wrgery.	
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н 3

Bache	lor	in	any	Fact	ulty
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		this University at the Annual Examina-
		hat he was placed in the ——— Divi-
sion.	-	•
		Chancellor,
		or Vice-Chancellor.
University of	f Calcutta.	•
The	18 .	
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•		***************************************
	Doctor or	Master in any Faculty.
This is to co	ertify that -	obtained the Degree of
		this University at the Annual Examina-
tion in the yea		mis omversity at the minute Examina-
non in the yea	. 10	
		Chancellor,
		or Vice-Chancellor.
*** * **	601.4	or vice-Chancettor.
University of		
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		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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This is to c	ertify that -	passed, in the following
subjects, the H		-
aubjects, the L	tonor Examina	action in — —
		Danishana
Timinomoite:	f Clalasitta	Registrar.
University of		
The	18 .	

APPENDIX B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1864.

English.

Essays from "The Bee" as Goldsmith, contained in Bethune's Edition from p. 161 to 218. Natural History, Chapters 7 Buffon, and 16 (abridged Edition). Todd, Student's Guide, Chap. 1. Task, Book III. Cowper, Greek. Iliad, Books I. II. and III. Homer, Latin. Sallust, Cataline. Odes, Book I. Horace, Hebrew. Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.

Kumar Sambhaba. Ratnavali.

Bengali.

Bhoodeb Mookerjee, ... Manual of History (Ancient)
Selections from.

Mathuranath Tarkaratna, Jebun Brittant.

Lives of James Watt, Akbar Saha, Prithuraj, Columbus.

Judisthir & Confucius, Encyclopædia Bengalensis, No. V.

Huri Nath Surma, ... Mudra Rakshasha, pp. 130, (expurgated).

Arabic.

Ojab-al-Ojab.

Nafhat-al-yaman, ... Parts II. and III.

Persian,

Gulistan, ... Chapters I. II. III. and IV.

Bostan.

Anwari-Sohalie, ... Chapters I. II. and III. Urdu.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.

Araishi-Mahfil.

Hindi.

Toolsey Doss, ... Ramayan, 3rd Book.

Shib Prosaud, ... Vidyankur.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 1st and 3rd.

Sutton, ... History of Orissa, Parts 1st and 2nd.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1865.

English.

Campbell, ... Pleasures of Hope, 500 lines from 1st and 2nd Book.

The Rainbow.

Addison, ... Letter from Italy to Halifax.

Wolfe, ... Burial of Sir John Moore.

Cowper, ... Picture of his Mother.

Craik, ... Pursuit of Knowledge, Chaps.
I. II. III. XVI. and XXI.

Todd, ... Student's Guide, Chapter V.

On Time, its Value, &c.

Sir Walter Scott, ... Tales of a Grandfather, Chap-

ters I. III. XXXIV. and conclusion of Chap. XXXIII.

Greek.

Homer, Iliad, Books I. II. and III.

Latin.

Sallust, ... Jugurthan War.

Virgil, ... The Fourth Georgic.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa, ... Books I-VIII.

Ratnavali.

Bengali.

Raj Dut, ... Encyclopædia Bengalensis about 40 pages.

Rajaboli, ... Extracts from—revised and expurgated, 40 pages.

Vikramaditya, ... Encyclopædia Bengalensis, No.

V. 14 pages.

History of Rome, Extracts from, Ditto ditto Nos. 1-17.

Arabic.

Nowadir-i-Qualioobi.

Nafhat-al-yaman.

Persian.

Gulistan, ... Chapters I. II. III. and IV.

Anwari-Sohalie, ... Chapters I. II. and III.

Urdu.

Captain Fuller's Selection, Part I.

Hindi.

Ramayan, ... Book 2nd.

Vidyankar, ... (whole.)
Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 2nd and 3rd. Sutton's History of Orissa, Parts 2nd and 3rd.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1866.

English.

Pope, ... Homer's Iliad, Book VI.

Goldsmith, ... Deserted Village.
Southey, ... Battle of Blenheim.

Campbell, ... Hohenlinden.

Helps, ... Essays written during the Intervals of Business, Part II.

Goldsmith, ... Animated Nature, Vol. II.
Chaps. 10th, 11th and 12th.

Bayne, ... Essay on Wellington.

Martin,... Useful Arts.

Homer, ... Odyssey, Books IX. and X.

Xenophon, ... Memorabilia, Book II.

Latin.

Virgil, ... Æneid, Books I and II.

Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Books I. and II.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.*Bengali. ...

Bhoodeb Mookerjea... Historical Tales.

Tarasankur Tarkaratna, Rasselas, Translation of. Arabic.

Ojab-al-Ojab.

Nafhat-al-yaman, ... Parts II. and III.

Persian.

... Chapters I. II. III. and IV. Gulistan,

Bostan.

Chapters I, II. and III. Anwari-Sohalie, Urdu.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.

Araishi-Mahfil.

Hindi.

... Book 2nd. Ramayan, Vidyankar, (whole.) •••

Oorya.

... Chapters 2nd and 3rd. Hitopadesha,

Sutton's History of Orissa, Parts 2nd and 3rd.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1864. English.

Addison, ... Cato.

Pope, ... Temple of Fame and Essay on Criticism.

Addison, Spectator, Essays selected for 1861.

Not yet selected.

Robertson, ... Chapters 1 and 2, Introduc-

tion to Charles V.

Greek.

Euripides, ... Hecuba.

Demosthenes, ... De Corona.

Latin.

Cicero, ... Tusc. Disp. Book I.

Virgil, ... Æn. Books 4 and 6.

Sanscrit.

Kiratarjunya.

Sakuntala.

Bengali.

Telemachus, ... Translated by Raj Krishna

Banerjea.

Mahabharat, ... (Kali Doss) Santiparva.

Hindi.

Toolsey Doss, ... Ramayan, Books 3d and 4th.

Sobhabilas, ... (First half.)

Vidyankar.

Arabic.

Tarikh-al-Kholfa.

Dewani-Motanabbi, ... 1st half.

Persian.

Aboo'l Fazl's Letters, 1st and 2nd Books.

Sekundar Nameh.

Urdu.

Nasr-i-be-Nazeer.

Selections from the Poets.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Sutton, ... History of Orissa, (whole).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1865.

English.

Byron, ... Prisoner of Chillon.
Souther Thelehe 3 hooks

Southey, ... Thalaba, 3 books.

Alliance of Education and Go-

Gray, ... \ vernment

The Bard—Books I. II. and III.

Young, ... Night Thoughts, 1st Book.

Prescott, ... Philip II. Book IV. Chaps. 1—

5 and the Siege of Malta.

DeQuincey, ... Early Memorials of Grassmere,

and his papers on Robert

Southey.

Greek.

Euripides, ... Hecuba.

Demosthenes, ... De Corona.

Latin.

Livy, ... Book I.

Tacitus, ... Germania.

Virgil, ... The Eclogues.

Sanscrit.

Kiratarjunya.

Mudra Rakshasha.

Bengali.

Gopal Loll Mitter, ... Gyan Chundrika.

Chintatarangini.

Hindi.

Ramayan, ... 2nd and 5th Books.

Sabhabilas, ... (Second half).

Vidyankur, ... (whole)

Arabic.

Dewani Motanabbi,... 2nd half.

Tarikh-i-yamini.

Persian.

Abul-Fazl's letters, . Books I. II.

Diwan of Hafiz, ... Part I. to the end of the letter dal.

Urdu.

Captain Fuller's Selections, Part II.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

Sutton's History of Orissia, (whole).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1866.

English.

Rogers, ... Italy.

Campbell, ... Gertrude of Wyoming. Dryden, ... Flower and the Leaf.

Byron, ... Description of Waterloo (Childe Harold, Canto III.)

Prescott, ... Essays (1) Asylum for the Blind, (2) Cervantes (3) Sir Walter Scott, (4) Chateaubriand's English Litera-

ture.

Hepworth Dixon, ... Life of Admiral Blake (selections from).

Latin.

Livy, ... Book XXI.

Cicero, ... Tusc. Disp. Book I.

Virgil, ... Æneid, Books II. and III.

Greek.

Thucydides, ... Book III.

Plato, ... Crito.

Sophocles, ... Antigone.

Bengali.

Ishwar Chunder Vidyasagur,... Sitar Bonabasa.

Hari Nauth Surmah, ... Rachanabali.

Sanscrit.*

Hindi.

Ramayan, ... 2nd and 5th Books.

Sabhabilas, ... (Second half.)

Vidyankur, ... (whole.)

Arabic.

Dewani Motanabbi, ... 2nd half.

Tarikh-i-Yamuni.

Persian.

Abu-l-Fazl's letters, ... Books I. II.

Diwan of Hafiz, ... Part I. to the end of the letter dal (3).

Urdu.

Captain Fuller's Selection,...Part II.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Sutton's History of Orissa,...(whole.)

* Not yet selected.

1 2

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1865.

English.

Shakspeare, ... Merchant of Venice.

Milton, ... \(\sum_{\text{Samson Agonistes}} \)

Lycidas.

Scott, ... Lay of the Last Ministrel.

(1. War of Succession in Spain.

Macaulay's Essays, ... \ 2. William Pitt.

(3. The Earl of Chatham.

Campbell, ... Rhetoric, Book 2nd, Chaps. 5

to 7.

Bacon, ... Novum Organum, Book I.

Kitchin's translation, Oxford

University Press.

Greek.

Sophocles, ... Ajax.

Herodotus, ... Book II. Euterpe.

Latin.

Horace, ... Odes, Book III. Satires,

Book II.

Cicero, ... Oratio Pro Archia.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy,

Psalms, I—XLI.

Isaiah, I—XXXIX.

Daniel, I-VII.

Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

Magha.

Kadambari, ... Part I.

Sahitya Durpana, ... Book VII.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES—B. A. EXAMINATION. 93

Bengali.

Nobinkissen Banerjee, Natural Theology.

Ramcomul Bhuttacharjee, Translation of Bacon's Essays.

Arabic.

Tarikha Taimoori.

Dewani Hammasah.

Persian.

Akhliqi Jallali.

Hafiz.

Urdu.

Dewan-i-Atish.

Fisuneh-i-Ajaib.

Hindi.

Toolsee Doss' Ramayan, (whole).

Sobhabilash, ... (whole).

Oorya.

Buttrish Singhashun.

Hitopadesh, ... (whole).

Sutton's History of Orissa, (whole).

· Chanakya's Sarasangraha, (omitting the Sanscrit).

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1866.

English.

Shakspeare, ... Othello.

Akenside, ... Pleasures of the Imagination,

Book III.

Scott, ... Marmion.

Bacon, ... Advancement of Learning,

Book I.

1 3

Macaulay, ... Essay on Madame D'Arblay.

Campbell, ... Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book

II. Chaps. 5 to 7.

Sir James Macintosh, Speech on the trial of Peltier for a Libel on Bonaparte.

Greek.

Sophocles, ... Ajax.

Herodotus, ... Book II. Euterpe.

Latin.

Horace, ... Epistles, Book II. Ars Poetica.

Juvenal, ... Book X.

Tacitus, ... Annales Book I. Agricola.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.

Psalms, I—XLI.

Isaiah, I-XXXIX.

Daniel, I-VII.

Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

Magha.

Sahitya Durpan, Book X.

Bengali.

Sarvadarsana, Sangraha, pp. 43-112.

Charupatha, Part 3rd.

Arabic.

Ikwan-us-Sufa.

Soyuti's Tarikh-ul-Khalfa, ... (as in 1863)

Persian.

Akhlak-i-Jalali.

Dewan-i-Hafiz.

Urdu.

Dewan-i-Sauda, ... as in printed Selections. Khatt-i-Takdir.

Hindi.

Toolsey Doss' Ramayan, (whole).

Sobhabilas, ... (whole).

Oorya.

Buttrish Shinghasan.

Hitopadesha, ... (whole).

Sutton's History of Orissa, (whole).

Chanakya's Sarasangraha, (omitting the Sanscrit).

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1867.

English.

Shakspeare, ... Tempest. Keats, ... Hyperion.

Wordsworth, ... Laodamia and the white doe.

Bacon, ... New Atlantis.

Macaulay, ... Essays on Bacon and Burleigh.

Mahon, ... Joan of Arc.

Campbell, ... Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book

II. chaps. 5 to 7.

Greek.

Sophocles, ... Œdipus Coloneus.

Herodotus, ... Books 7 and 8.

Latin.

Virgil, ... Æneid, Books 1 to 6.

Cicero, ... 4 Orations against Cataline.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.

Psalms, I—XLI.

Isaiah, I—XXXIX.

Daniel, I-VII.

Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

Magha.

Sahitya Darpan, ... Book X.

Bengali.

Rev. K. M. Banerjee, . Shad-darsana-Sambad, Nos. 3, 4, 5.

M. S. Dutt,

.. Meghanada-badha-kyvya, Vol. II.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-us-Safa.

Soyuti's Tarikh-ul-khalfa,...(as in 1863).

Persian.

Akhlak-i-Jalali.

Dewan-i-Hafiz.

Urdu.

Dewan-i-Sauda, ... (as in printed Selections.)

Khatt-i-Takdir.

Hindi.

Toolsey Doss' Ramayan, ... (whole.)

Sobhabilas,

... (whole.)

Oorya.

Buttrish Shinghasan.

Hitopadesha, ... (whole.)

Sutton's History of Orissa, ... (whole.)

Chanakya's Sarasangraha, (omitting the Sanscrit.)

HONOR AND M. A. EXAMINATIONS, FOR 1865.

English.

Chaucer, ... Prologue to the Canterbury

Spencer, ... Faerie Queene, First 3 Cantos, Book I.

Shakspeare, ... Henry IV. Part I.; Macbeth.

Raleigh, ... History of the World, Book V. First 3 Chapters.

Bacon, ... Advancement of Learning.

Davis, ... Nosce-te-ipsum.
Browne, ... Vulgar Errors.

Locke, ... Conduct of the Understanding.

Southey, ... Madoc.

Campbell, ... Gertrude of Wyoming.

Burke, ... Reflections on the French Revolution.

Scott, ... Ivanhoe.

Brougham, ... Speeches on Education and Slavery.

Carlyle, ... 3 or 4 of Earlier Biographical Reviews.

Greek.

Homer, ... Iliad, first twelve Books.

Pindar, ... Olympic Odes.

Æschylus, ... Prometheus and Agamemnon.

Sophocles, ... Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.

Euripides, ... Hecuba and Medea.

Aristophanes, ... Knights, Clouds and Frogs.

Herodotus, ... Books II. and III. to the end of chap. 66.

Thucydides, ... Books VI. and VII.

Demosthenes, ... Orations against Septines aud Meidias.

Plato, ... Republic.

Aristotle, ... Politics.

Latin.

Virgil, ... Georgics; Æneid, first six books.

Horace, ... Odes, Epodes, Satires I. (except 2 and 8) Epistles I.

De Arte Poetica.

Juvenal, ... Satires, (except 2, 6, 9.)

Persius, ... Satires.

Lucretius, ... Books I. and VI.

Catullus, ... 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.

Plautus, ... Aulularia.
Terence, ... Andria.
Livy, ... First decade.
Sallust. ... Bellum Catilina.

Cicero, ... Orations against Catiline, first book of letters to At-

ticus, and De Officiis.

Tacitus, ... Histories. Sanscrit.

Kálidása, ... Sakuntala and Meghaduta.

Bhavabhuti, ... Viracharita and Uttararama Charita.

Sudraka, ... Mrichchhakati.

subjects in languages—honor & m. a. examinations. 99

Vana Bhatta, ... Kadambari.

Bharavi, ... Kiratarjuniya, I.—IV. XI.—

Magha, ... Sisupalavadha, I.—VI. XII.
—XVI.

Sriharsha, ... Naishadha Charita, I.—V. IX.—XII., XVII.

Mammatha Bhatta, ... Kavyaprakasa.

Viswanatha Pancha-

nana, ... Bhasha Parichcheda and Siddhanta Muktavali.

Vachaspati Misra, ... Jatteva Kaumudi.

Panini, ... Karaka, Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi of Bhattoji Dikshita.

History.

As a period:—From the accession of Charles I. to the abdication of James II. in Macaulay, Clarendon, Whitelock, Carlyle's Cromwell, and Burnet's History of his own times, with Hutchinson's Memoirs: also a general knowledge of the History of Europe during the same period as in Mahon's life of Conde, also Hallam's History of English Literature for the period.

- 2. Constitutional History as in Hallam.
- 3. Political Economy as in McCulloch's Elements and J. S. Mill.
 - 4. History of Civilization, by Guizot.
 - 5. Historical Evidence as in Taylor.

Text-books in Arts.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

History, 1864.

Marshman's Brief Survey of History, Part. I. Murray's History of India to the end of the year 1815.

History, 1865 and 1866.

Marshman's History of India, Vol. I.

Yonge's Landmarks of Ancient History, (omitting introductory Chapter).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Student's Hume.

B. A. Examination.

Murray's India.*

Schmitz's Greece and Rome.

History of the Jews as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5, and Chap. 12, § VII.

Mental and Moral Science.

Payne's Elements.

Mental Philosophy as contained in Wayland.

Whateley's Elements of Logic.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Milne Edwards' Zoology, 2 parts.

* For the Examination of 1865 only; Macfarlane's "Our Indian Empire" will be substituted for Murray at the Examination of 1866.

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-	м, і).		
Chunder Coomar Dey,	•••	1862	Medical	l College,
Juggobundo Bose,	•••	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Mohendro Lall Sircar,	•••	1863	Ditto	ditto.
	M . A	۱,		•
Beereshur Mitter,	•••	1863	Preside	ncy College.
Gooroo Prosaud Banerjea,	•••	1864	Ditto	ditto.
Juggeshur Mookerjea,	•••	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Nobinkissen Mokerjee,	•••	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Nobinkissen Mookerjea,	•••	1864	Ditto	ditto,
Opendro Nauth Mitter,	•••	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Prosono Coomar Bose,	•••	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Romanauth Nundy,	•••	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Troilokho Nauth Mitter,	•••	1864	Ditto	ditto.
	В, L	•		
Aughor Nauth Ghose,		1868	Presy.	Coll. (Law Depart.)
Bhoyrub Chunder Banerjee,	•••	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Boycunto Nauth Paul,	•••	1862	Ditto	ditto.

Brojendro Coomar Seal,	•••	1863 Presy.	College (Law Dept.)
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Romesh Chunder Mitter,	•••	1860 Ditto.	ditto.
Ruma Nauth Nundy,	•••	1862 Ditto.	ditto.
Soorjee Narain Singh,	•••	1861 Ditto.	ditto,
Tara Prosonno Doss,	•••	1863 Ditto.	ditto,
Tara Prosonno Mookerjee,	•••	1861 Ditto.	ditto.
Taruck Nauth Dutt,	•••	1861 Ditto.	ditto.
Umbica Churn Bose,	•••	1863 Ditto.	ditto.
Woomesh Chunder Sein,		1862 Ditto.	ditto,
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Roby Chunder Gangooly,	***	Ditto	ditto.
Peary Mohun Mookerjee,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Romesh Chunder Bose,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Poreshnath Banerjee,	***	Ditto	ditto.

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Doorga Doss Dutt,	•••	1862 Ditto ditto.
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Gunga Prosad Mookerjee,	***	1861 Ditto.
Hem Chunder Banerjee,		1859 Ditto,
Hurro Lall Roy,		1862 Ditto.
Judoo Nath Bose,	•••	1858 Ditto.
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Obinash Chunder Ghose,	1863 Ditto.
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. 1858 Ditto ditto.
. 1862 Private Student.
. 1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
. 1862 Private Student.
. 1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
. 1858 Ditto ditto.

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Bhoobun Chunder Banerjea,	•••	1863 Presy. (Coll. (Law Dept.)
Bungseedhur Sen,	•••	1862 Ditto	ditto.
Cally Doss Chatterjea,	•••	1862 Ditto	ditto.
Chunder Cally Ghose,	•••	1861 Ditto	ditto.
Doorga Mohun Doss,	•••	1861 Ditto	ditto.
Gobin Chunder Doss,	•••	1861 Ditto	ditto.
Jodoo Nauth Roy,	•••	1861 Ditto	ditto.
Khetter Mohun Gangooly,	•••	1861 Ditto	ditto.
Kissen Doyal Roy,		1862 Ditto	ditto.

Luckhy Churn Bose,		1861 Presy. C	oll. (Law Dept.)
Mirtoonjoy Roy,	•••	1862 Ditto	ditto.
Mohesh Chunder Bose,	•••	1863 Ditto	ditto.
Munu Laul Chatterjea,	•••	1862 Ditto	ditto.
Mutty Laul Banerjea,	•••	1863 Ditto	ditto.
Nilmadub Bose,	•••	1863 Ditto	ditto.
Nilmadub Mookerjea,	•••	1862 Ditto	ditto.
Nilmadub Sen,	•••	1861 Ditto	ditto.
Omesh Chunder Banerjea,	•••	1863 Ditto	ditto.
Otool Chunder Mookerjea,	•••	1863 Ditto	ditto.
Promotho Nauth Mookerjea,	•••	1862 Ditto	ditto.
Ram Chunder Mookerjea,	•••	1862 Ditto	ditto.
Roma Nauth Seal,	•••	1863 Ditto	ditto.
Shib Chunder Chatterjea,	•••	1862 Ditto	ditto.
Shib Chunder Mozoomdar,	•••	1863 Ditto	ditto.
*Toolsey Doss Seal,	•••	1863 Ditto	ditto.

LICENTIATES.

In Medicine and Surgery.

Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee,	•••	1861	Medical College.
Bhoobun Mohun Sircar,	•••	1861	Ditto.
Bhuggobutty Churn Mookerjee,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Bolly Chunder Sen,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Dhurmo Doss Bose,	•••	1861	Ditto.
Docowry Ghose,	•••	1868	Ditto.
Doorga Doss Roy,		1861	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Hurris Chunder Banerjee,	•••	1861	Ditto.
Judoo Nauth Ghose,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Kalla Chand Halder,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Kally Coomar Mitter,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Kally Prosonno Mitter,	•••	1861	Ditto.
Kamickhya Nauth Acharjee,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Kedar Nauth Chatterjee,		1863	Ditto.
Keyt, F.,	•••	1863	Ditto.

^{*} Obtained Special prize for superior Merit.

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Koch, E. I.,	•••	1862	Medical College
Kopilessur Chowdry,	•••	1861	Ditto.
Luckhy Narion Bose,	• • • •	1863	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.,	•••	1861	Ditto.
Mohendro Laul Sircar,	•••	1861	Ditto.
Monee Laul Dutt,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Nittyanund Nundy,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	•••	1861	Ditto.
Nundo Loll Dhole,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Obhoy Churn Bagchee,	•••	1861	Ditto.
Oma Churn Mitter,	•••	1861	Ditto.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Radhica Persaud Chatterjee,	•••	1861	Ditto.
Raj Kissore Mookerjee,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Raj Kristo Banerjee,	•••	1861	Ditto.
Ram Lall Ghose,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Romun Chunder Sadhoo,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Sumbhoo Chunder Goopto,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Udhur Chunder Doss,	•••	1863	Ditto.
•			

1864.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Chunder Mohun Ghose,	•••	Medical	College.
Doyal Chunder Shome,	•••	Ditto	ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Deno Nauth Bose,	•••	Medical	College.
Gopal Chunder Lahoory,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Hera Laul Ghose,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Judub Kissen Ghose,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Kally Prosonno Ghosal,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Kristo Done Ghose,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Nilmadub Bhuttacharjee,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Nundo Laul Ghose,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Parbutty Churn Ghose,	•••	Ditto	ditto.

First Examination in Medicine.

In alphabetical order.

Anundo Chunder Mookerjee,	•••	1857 Cal	cutta Medical College.
Anund Chunder Sen,	•••	1858	Ditto.
Bama Churn Chatterjee,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Bandernaike, A. W. D.,	•••	1859	Ditto.
Baney Madhub Bose,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Behary Lall Bhadoory,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Bensley, E. C.,	•••	1857	Ditto.
Bepin Behary Bose,	•••	1857	Ditto.
Bhola Nauth Mullick,	•••	1858	Ditto.
Bhoobun Mohun Mitter,		1857	Ditto.
Cally Brommo Banerjea,	•••	1858	Ditto.
Carbery, J.,	•••	1860	Ditto.
Daly, J.,	•••	1857	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Deb,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Dutt,	•••	1857	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Roy,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Dutt,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Mitter (Senior,)	•••	1862	Ditto.
Guddadhur Ghose,	•••	1858 •	Ditto.
Gungadhur Kurmokar,	•••	1858	Ditto.
Hodgkinson, E. R.,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Hoff, G.,	•••	1858	Ditto.
Hurry Mohun Bose,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Banerjea,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Judoobhoosun Mookerjee,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Judoo Nauth Ghose (Second),	•••	1859	Ditto.
Junnorunjun Paul,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Kader Nauth Dutt,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Kally Kissen Ghose,	•••	1860	Ditto.
Kashekinkur Mitter,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Khetter Mohun Mitter,	•••	1857	Ditto.
Luckhy Narion Lahory,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Lukhenarain Roy,	•••	1858	Ditto.

Mackertich, S.,	•••	1857	Calcutta Medical College.
Monohur Dutt,	•••	1859	Ditto.
Nim Chunder Goopto,	100	1857	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Laha,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Nobo Gopal Roy,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Dey,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Poorno Chunder Bysack,	•••	1858	Ditto.
Prosonno Gopal Bose,	•••	1860	Ditto.
Radharomun Roodro,	•••	1860	Ditto.
Raj Coomar Coodoo,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Rajkisto Ghosal,	•••	1857	Ditto.
Rajkissen Chuckerbutty,	•••	1860	Ditto.
Ram Lall Dey,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Russick Lall Dutt,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Shama Churn Chatterjea,	•••	1861	Ditto.
Shama Churn Lahoory,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Shama Churn Mozoomdar,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Soorjee Narain Singh,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Tariney Churn Dutt,	•••	1857	Ditto.
Tyler, J.,		1860	Ditto.
Vanderstratten, W. J.,	•••	1867	Ditto.
· •			

1864.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Haran Chunder Dutt,	•••	Medical	College.
Motee Laul Mitter,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Gobindo Chunder Chatterjee,	•••	Ditto	ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order. Cally Coomar Doss, ... Medical College. Chambers, E. W. Ditto ditto.

Chambers, E. W. ... Ditto ditto.
Chaney Laul Doss, ... Ditto ditto.

Chamming TT TT		36 - 32 1 - 0	-11
Crump, H. W.	***	Medical C	onege.
Dwarka Nauth Mookerjee,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Gunga Prosaud Mookerjee, 1	B. A	Ditto	ditto.
Judoo Nauth Mookerjee,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Lall Mohun Mookerjee,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Nilmoney Chowdry,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Nobin Chunder Bose,		Ditto	ditto.
Nundo Laul Dey,		Ditto	ditto.
Odeit Oollah,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Oghors Nauth Ghose,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Omesh Chunder Mitter,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Ram Chunder Gupto,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Ram Chunder Mitter,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Tariny Churn Bhadoory,	•••	Ditto	ditto.
Troilokho Nauth Ghose,		Ditto	ditto.

Theoretical part of the Examination for the Degree of L. C. E.

In alphabetical order.

Adams, H. M.,	•••	1861	Calcutta Civil E. College.			
Benode Chand Mookerjee,	••• .	1862	Ditto.			
Bhola Nauth Doss,	1.4	1862	Ditto.			
Boycunto Nath Dey,	•••	1861	Ditto.			
*Deno Nath Sen,	•••	1861	. Ditto.			
Dhonesh Chunder Roy,	• • •	1862	Ditto.			
Hem Chunder Chatterjee,	••••	1862	Ditto.			
Jadub Chunder Dey,		1861	Ditto.			
Koonjo Behary Chowdry,	•••	1862	Ditto.			
Madhub Chunder Roy,	•••	1862	Ditto.			
Mohendra Lal Chundra,	•••	1862	Ditto.			
Mothoora Nath Chatterjee,	•••	1861	Ditto.			
Muttty Lall Dey,	•••	1862	Ditto.			
Omesh Chunder Ghose,	•••	1861	Ditto.			
Parbutty Churn Mitter,	•••	1862	Ditto.			
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* Gold Medalist for 1861.

Ram Kissen Mookerjee,	•••	1862	Calcutta Civil E. College.
Ram Rutton Mozoomdar,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Romesh Chunder Ghose,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Saut Cowry Chatterjee,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Soorjee Coomar Pundit,	***	1862	Ditto.

First Examination in Arts.

In alphabetical order.

Amolak Chand,	•••	1861 Teacher.
Atma Ram,	•••	1862 Agra College.
Bagram, G. J.	•••	1862 Bishop's College.
Balkishun,	•••	1662 Agra College.
Baneymadhub De y ,	•••	1862 Presidency College.
Beer Chunder Doss,	•••	1862 Hooghly College.
Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee,	•••	1862 Presidency College.
Bhobany Churn Mookerjee,	***	1862 Berhampore College.
Bhoobunmohun Porel,	• • •	1862 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjee,		1861 Presidency College.
Blumhardt, J. F.,	•••	1862 Kishnaghur College.
Bonnaud, W.,	•••	1862 Bishop's College.
Brojendro Coomar Banerjea,	•••	1862 Serampore College.
Bunwary Lall Sen,	•••	1861 Hooghly College.
Biddyadhur Dass,	•••	1861 Dacca College.
Charu Chunder Dutt,	•••	1862 Presidency College.
Chunder Coomar Doss,	•••	1862 Ditto.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,		1862 Medical College.
Chunder Mohun Sen,	•••	1862 Dacca College.
Chunder Nath Bose,	•••	1862 Presidency College.
DeAlwis, I. J.,		1862 Queen's College, Colombo.
Debendro Nauth Roy,	•••	1861 Presidency College.
Debendro Chunder Ghose,	•••	1862 Ditto.
Deno Nauth Pyne,	•••	1862 Ditto.
Deno Nauth Sen,	•••	1862 Dacca College.
Dias, E.,	•••	1862 Bishop's College.
Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty,	•••	1862 Dacca College.
Doorga Doss Ghose,	•••	1862 Presidency College.
Eshan Chunder Roy, .		1862 Kishnagur College.

George, J. S., 1862 Doveton College. Gobindo Chunder Ghose, 1862 Presidency College. Gopaul Chunder Bose, Ditto. . 1862 Gordon, B, D., 1861 Teacher. Gouri Sunkur Chatteriee. 1861, Kishnagur College. Gridhari Bose. 1862 Free Church Institution. Grish Chunder Chatterjee, 1862 Hooghly College. ... Hameed-ood-deen Ahmed, 1862 Dacca College. Haran Chunder Chuckerbutty, 1862 Sanscrit College. Hem Chunder Bhuttacharjee, 1861 Kishnagur College, Hem Chunder Chatterjee, 1861 Teacher. ••• 1861 Kishnagur College. Hem Chunder Roy, ••• Hem Nauth Mozoomdar, 1862 Benares College. ••• 1861 Presidency College. Hurrogopaul Sircar, Hur Mohun Bose, 1862 Dacca College. Hur Mohun Bhuttacharjee. 1862 Sanscrit College. Ishan Chunder Singh, 1862 Presidency College, Jadub Chunder Banerjee, 1861 Medical College. Janoky Nauth Mookerjee, 1862 Kishnagur College. Joggeshur Chunder. 1862 Hooghly College. Joygobindo Shome. 1862 Free Church Institution. Juddogopal Bose, 1862 Presidency College. Joddoo Nauth Singh, 1862 Hooghly College, Juggut Doorlub Mozoomdar, 1862 Dacca College. Kally Churn Banerjee, 1862 Cal. Free Church Inst. ٠,٠ Kally Narain Raha, 1861 Dacca College, Kally Podo Goopto, 1862 Free Church Institution. Kally Prosonno Chatterjee ... 1862 Hooghly College. 1862 Presidency College. Kanny Loll Seal, Kanti Chunder Baneriee, ... 1862 Sanscrit College. Kanti Chunder Mitter, 1861 Presidency College. Karunamoy Banerjee, 1862 Benares College. 1861 Kasi Prosonno Ghuttuck, Ditto-1861 Presidency College. Kedar Nauth Mitter, ... 1861 Benares College. Keshub Deb Sandyal, 1862 Presy. College. Keshub Nath Bishee, 1862 Hooghly College. Keshub Chunder Roy, Khetter Mohun Sen 1861 Ditto.

Kirkpatrick, C.,		1861 St. Paul's School.
Krikpatrick, C.,	•••	1862 Ditto.
Kishori Mohun Chatterjee,	•••	1862 Doveton College.
Kissen Nauth Roy,	•••	1862 Presidency College
Kopali Prosonno Mookerjee,	•••	1862 Kishnagur College.
Koylash Chunder Sircar,	•••	1861 Presidency College.
Kulloda Prosaud Mookerjee,	•••	1861 Hooghly College.
Madhaba Chunder Deva,	•••	1861 Benares College.
Mahomed Diam,	•••	1861 Presidency College.
Mohinee Mohun Burdun,		1861 Dacca College.
Mohes Chunder Chuckerbutty,	•••	1862 Ditto.
Mutty Laul Mitter,	•••	1862 Medical College.
Nibarun Chunder Mookerjee,	•••	1862 Presidency College.
Nilmoney Doss,	•••	1862 Hooghly College.
Nobo Kissore Sen,		1861 Dacca College.
Nobo Coomar Banerjee,	•••	1862 Kishnagur College.
Nolit Chunder Sein,	•••	1862 Presidency College.
Norohoree Mookerjee,	,	1862 Ditto.
Nundo Lal De,	•••	1861 Calcutta Free Church Ins,
Obhoya Doss Bose,	•••	1862 Presidency College.
Okhoy Coomar Bose,	•••	1862 Ditto
Okhoy Coomar Roy,	•••	1862 Kishnagur College.
Okhoy Coomar Sandel,	•••	1862 Dacca College.
Oma Canto Chatterjee,	•••	1861 Presidency College.
Ombica Churn Banerjee,	•••	1861 Ditto.
Opendro Chunder Mullick,	•••	1862 Hooghly College.
Parbutty Churn Doss,	•••	1862 Civil Engineering College,
Paul, B.,	•••	1862 St. Xavier's College.
Peary Laul Roy, (Junior)	•••	1861 Presidency College.
Peary Mohun Sen,	•••	1861 Kishnagur College.
Peters, C. T.,	•••	1862 Serampore College.
Poorno Chunder Bose,	•••	1862 Presidency College.
Prem Chund Mullick,	•••	1862 Ditto.
Probhat Chunder Sen,	•••	1862 Teacher.
Promoth Nauth Banerjee,	•••	1862 Presidency College.
Prosonno Badana Mitter,	•••	1861 Benares College.
Protab Chunder Ghose,	•••	1861 Presidency College,
Protap Chunder Dey,	906	1862 Ditto.

Pundit Ajodhya Nauth,	•••	1861 Agra College.
Radha Bullub Paul,	•••	1861 Hooghly College.
Raj Mohun Bose,	•••	1862 Presidency College.
Ram Chunder Gangooly,	•••	1861 Teacher.
Ram Doss Mookerjee,	•••	1862 Kishnagur College.
Ram Loll Gangooly,	•••	1862 Presidency College.
Rashbehary Ghose,	•••	1862 Ditto.
Rohim Buksh,	•••	1862 Free Church Institution.
Roma Prosunno Singh,	•••	1862 Hooghly College.
Roodro Chunder Mullick,	•••	1861 Dacca College.
Roodro Canto Biswas,	•••	1862 Kishnagur College.
Rooke, H.,	•••	1862 Serampore College.
Sanwal Senha,	•••	1862 Benares College.
Sectul Nauth Bose,	•••	1862 Presidency College.
Shama Churn Chatterjee,	•••	1861 Kishnaghur College.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	•••	1861 Teacher.
Shama Churn Chuckerbutty,	•••	1862 Ditto.
Shama Churn Ghose,	•••	1862 Ditto.
Shamuldhun Dutt,	***	1862 Ditto.
Shib Chunder Aich,	•••	1861 Dacca College,
Shib Chunder Dey,	•••	1861 Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Gui,	•••	1862 Free Church Institution.
Shitul Prosaud Gupt,	•••	1861 Benares College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjee,	•••	1862 Kishnagur College,
Shoshee Bhoosun Bose,		1861 Dacca College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Mookerjee,	•••	1861 Kishnagur College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Sen,	•••	1861 Presidency College.
Shumboo Chunder Naug,	•••	1862 Dacca College.
Surba Nund Doss,	•••	1861 Ditto.
Tara Prosaud Dutt,	•••	1861 Ditto.
Tariny Churn Ghose,	•••	1861 Presidency College.
Tariny Churn Mookerjee,	•••	1861 Ditto.
Taruck Nath Palit,	•••	1862 Ditto.
Tincowry Neogy,	•••	1862 Hooghly College.
Twidale, G.,	•••	1862 Doveton College.
Woma Kanth Doss,	•••	1861 Dacca College.
Womesh Chunder Sen,		1862 Presidency College.
Womesh Chunder Singh,	•••	1862 Hooghly College.

1863.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Raj Krisna Mookerjea,	•••	Kishnagur College.
Gowry Sunker Day,	•••	Presidency College.
Tariny Coomar Ghose,	• • • •	Ditto.
Aushootoss Mookerjea,	•••	Ditto.
Kissory Laul Sircar,	•••	Ditto.
Grindro Mohun Chuckerbutty,	•••	Ditto.
Mothoora Nauth Bose,	•••	Free Church Institution.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea,	•••	Ditto.
Syud Hossein,	•••	Presidency College.
Chundro Coomar Moytro,	•••	Teacher.
Kristo Choitono Bhoomic,	•••	Berhampore College.
Omesh Chunder Sanyal,	•••	Benares College.
Baney Madub Paul,	•••	Free Church Institution.
Ram Chunder Holder,	•••	Presidency College.
Thomas Harris,	•••	Agra College.
Bacharam Mookerjea,	•••	Presidency College.
Prosunno Coomar Sen,	•••	Dacca College.
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SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Alwis, W. H. D.,	•••	Queen's College Colombo.
Andrews, R.,	•••	Doveton College.
AubinashChunderBanerjee (Sen	ior),	Presidency College.
AubinashChunder Banerjee (Jun	ior),	Ditto.
Aubinash Chunder Chatterjee,	•••	Hooghly College.
Banerjee, P.,	•••	Doveton College.
Baney Madhub Roy,	•••	Private Student.
Baney Madhub Singb,	•••	Hooghly College.
Baranoshee Roy,	•••	Kishnagur College.
Beerchand Day,	•••	Hooghly College.
Benode Behary Gangooly,	•••	Kishnagur College.
Boroda Prosonno Shome,	•••	Hooghly College.
Brojo Behary Shome,	•••	Free Church Institution.

Brojo Lall Halder,	•••	Presidency College.
Brojender Nauth Chunder,	•••	Ditto.
Bungo Chunder Naug,	•••	Dacca College.
Cally Churn Ghosal,	•••	Teacher.
Cally Nauth Chowdhry,	•••	Berhampore College.
Cally Nauth Dhur,	•••	Dacca College.
Cally Nauth Chatterjee (Senior)	> • • •	Ditto.
Cally Prosonno Roy,	•••	Presidency College.
Cally Prosonno Sircar,	•••	Ditto.
Chunder Narain Ghose,	•••	Free Church Institution.
Chunder Coomar Roy,	•••	Serampore College.
Chunder Coomar Mookerjee,	•••	Hooghly College.
Chunder Seekhur Doss,	•••	Ditto.
Chuader Sheekhur Sanyal,	•••	Benares College.
Choora Mull,	•••	St. John's College, Agra-
Damodur Doss,	•••	Ditto.
Degamber, Saniel,	***,,	Berhampore College.
Deno Nauth Bose,	•••	Free Church Institution.
Denobundhu Dey,	•••	Teacher.
Debendro Nauth Bose,	***	Presidency College.
Dhone Kristo Ghose,	•••	Ditto.
Dwarka Nauth Mitter,	•••	Ditto.
Fakeer Chunder Ghose,	•••	Medical College.
Goopee Kanto Roy,	•••	Berhampore College.
Goopee Nauth Gupto,	•••.	Presidency College.
Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee,	•••	Free Church Institution.
Gopaul Chunder Bose (Senior),	•••	Ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjee,	•••	Doveton College.
Grish Chunder Banerjea,	***	Sanscrit College.
Grish Chunder Ghose,	•••	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Mookerjea,	•••	Kishnagur College.
Gunga Nauth Roy,	•••	Teacher,
Gunga Doss Gooho,	•••	Free Church Institution.
Hem Chunder Mitter,	•••	Presidency College.
Hem Chunder Nundun,	•••	Free Church Institution.
Hurdeo Bahary,	***	St. John's College, Agra.
Hurry Choitono Ghose,	•••	Dacca College.
Hurry Churn Roy,	•••	Teacher, Barrackpore School,
		m 2

Hurry Mohun Chuckerbutty,	***	Dacca College.
Hurry Prosaud Banerjee,	•••	Teacher.
Hurro Gobind Mookerjee,	•••	Hooghly College.
Hurrish Chunder Doss Doss,	•••	Free Church Institution.
Jadub Chunder Sircar,	•••	Ditto.
Jadoogopaul Banerjee,	•••	Ditto.
Joygopaul Ghose,	•••	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Seal,	•••	Presidency College.
Jogendro Nauth Roy,	•••	Ditto.
Jogessur Sircar,	•••	Kishnagur College.
Juggo Bundu Banerjea,	•••	Ditto.
Juggut Chunder Doss,	•••	Dacca College.
Jwalapersaud,	•••	Agra College.
Kader Nauth Bose,	•••	Teacher, Balasore School.
Kader Nauth Dutt,	•••	Medical College.
Kanti Chunder Moulic,	•••	Kishnagur College.
Kassi Kanto Sen,	•••	Presidency College.
Koroona Doss Bose,	•••	Ditto.
Koylas Chunder Banerjee,	•••	Ditto.
Koylas Chunder Ghose,	•••	Berhampore College,
Koylas Chunder Mozoomdar,	•••	Ditto.
Krisna Chunder Sircar,	•••	Ditto.
Krisna Chunder Doss Doss,	•••	Free Church Institution.
Kristo Chunder Dey,	•••	Presidency College.
Madub Chunder Chuckerbutty,	•••	Ditto.
Mann, J.,		Doveton College.
Mendies, H. E.,	•••	Ditto.
Mohendro Nauth Bhattacharjee,	•••	Kishnagur College.
Mohendro Nauth Mitter,	•••	Presidency College.
Mohendro Nauth Ghose,	•••	Free Church Institution.
Mungul Persaud Bose,		Kishnagur College.
Nilmadhub Ghose,	•••	Berhampore College.
Nilmoney Mookerjee,	•••	Sanscrit College.
Nilmoney Dhur,	•••	Free Church Institution.
Nilmadhub Samunto,	•••	Ditto.
Nilmadhub Chatterjee,	•••	Ditto.
Nilmadhub Banerjee,	•••	Presidency College.
Nitto Gopaul Mullick,	•••	Ditto.

Nobin Chunder Buraul,	•••	Presidency College.
Nobin Chunder Kur,	•••	Dacca College.
Nursing Chunder Mookerjee,	•••	Sanscrit College.
Noborutno Chowdry,	•••	Presidency College.
Obhoy Churn Bose,	,	Ditto.
Okhoy Chunder Dutt,	•••	Ditto.
Okil Chunder Mookerjee,	***	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Surbadhicary,	•••	Sanscrit College.
Omernauth Bose,	•••	Presidency College.
Opendro Chunder Mookerjee,		Hooghly College,
Otool Chunder Ghose,	•••	Free Church Institution.
Peary Mohun Biswas,	•••	Dacca College.
Peary Mohun Rudra,	•••	Teacher.
Poorno Chunder Gangooly,		Dacca College.
Poorno Chunder Mitter, (Senior	;),	Presidency College.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	•••	Ditto.
Poresh Chunder Sircar,	***	Ditto.
Radha Madub Bose,	•••	Berhampore College.
Radhica Churn Mitter,		Presidency College.
Rajendro Coomar Bose,		Ditto.
Rajkissen Sen,	•••	Ditto.
Rakhal Chunder Bose,	•••	Hooghly College.
Rakhal Chunder Shome,	•••	Ditto.
Ramcomul Bose,	•••	Free Church Institution.
Ramessur Bose,	•••	Presidency College.
Ramgopaul Chakee,	•••	Ditto.
Ramgopal Moonshee,		Free Church Institution.
Ramkissore Chuckerbutty,	•••	Dacca College.
Saroda Persaud Sen,	•••	Presidency College.
Saroda Persaud Soor,	•••	Ditto.
Saroda Churn Mullick,	•••	Hooghly College.
Shama Mohun Chuckerbutty,	•••	Presidency College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Dutt,	•••	Kishnagur College.
Shumbhoo Chunder Dey,	***	Hooghly College.
Shibboo Puddo Chowdry,	•••	Ditto.
Siddessur Bose,	•••	Ditto.
Surbessur Moozomdar,	•••	Ditto.
Suttodoyal Banerjee,	•••	Private Student.
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Tarinee Kanto Bhuttacharjee, ... Presidency College.

Toolsey Doss Roy, ... Ditto.

Toilokho Nauth Bhor, ... Ditto.

Umbica Churn Ckowdhry, ... Civil Engineering College.

Wooma Churn Dutt, ... Free Church Institution.

Entrance Examination.

Abdool Hameed, Abdool Hye, Abdoollah Fyaz, Abdoor Ruzzack, Adams, H., Addy Churn Roy, Ahmed. Altuff Hossein, Ameer Ali. Amerto Lall Roy Chowdry, Amirto Lall De. Andrews, R., Andrews, C., Annuad Chunder Roy, Anund Mohun Bose, Anthonisz, A. H., Anundo Coomar Roy, Anundo Lall Gangooly, Anunto Deb Banerjee, Arathoon, C. W., Ashootosh Mookerjee, Ashootosh Addy, Ashootosh Bose, Ataver Ruhman, Atkins, T. D., Aubinash Chunder Banerjee, Aubinash Chunder Mitter, Aughore Nauth Additto, Aughore Nauth Chatteriee. Aughore Chunder Ghose,

1862 Dacca Collegiate School. 1862 Calcutta Mudressa. 1861 Private Student. 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School. 1861 Mudressa College. 1862 Howrah School. 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School. 1862 Hindu School. 1862 Calcutta College. ... 1861 Doveton College. 1862 Ditto. 1861 Dacca Pogose School. 1862 Mymensing School. 1861 Queen's College, Colombo. 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. 1861 Sheebshagur School. 1862 Tribany Training School. 1862 Doveton College. 1861 Jonye Training School. 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School. ••• 1862 Jessore School. ... 1862 Colingah Branch School. ••• 1861 Medical College. 1861 Colootollah Branch School. 1862 Ditto. 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. 1861 Barrackpore School. ... 1862 Ilsoba Mondly School.

1862 Mudressa College.

1861 Colingah Branch School.

•••

Aughore Nath Banerjee, Aukhil Chunder Mookerjee, Aukhil Chunder Wadder, Aukhov Chunder Chowdry, Aukhoy Coomar Sandel, Annoda Prosaud Roy Chowdry, Annoda Churn Bose,

Annoda Churn Chatterjee, Anundo Behary Sen, Anundo Nath Ghose,

Aushotosh Chatterjee,

Aushotosh Goopto, Aushotosh Moytry,

Autool Kristo Bose, Autool Kristo Naug,

Azeemooddeen,

Bacharam Ghose.

Bacharam Mookerjee, Bachoo Lall,

Bama Churn Ghose,

Bama Churn Ghose, Banev Madub Mookerjee,

Baney Madub Dutt, Baney Madub Paul,

Baney Madub Singh, Banerjee, P. N.,

Baneshur Banerjee, Baney Madub Doss,

Baranoshee Roy.

Baroda Prosaud Banerjee,

Beddy, I. C.,

Beer Chand Dev.

Beraja Prosaud Bose, Behary Lall Chunder,

Behary Lall Ghose,

Behary Lall Mozoomdar,

1862 Hooghly Collegiate School.

1861 Hindu School.

1861 Chittagong School. •••

1862 Colootollah Branch School ... 1862 Santipore Aided School.

1861 Teacher.

1862 Bangla Bazar School.

1862 Burrisaul School.

1861 Commillah School.

1861 Mymensing School.

1861 Chinsurah Free Church Institution.

1861 Barrackpore School,

1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. •••

1862 General Assembly's Inst. •••

1862 Berhampore collegiate Sch. ...

1862 Mudressa College. •••

1861 Calcutta Training School.

1861 Hindu School. •••

1861 Presidency College.

1862 L. M. S. Institution, Bho-••• wanipore.

1862 Kunnogur School.

1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. ٠..

1862 Calcutta Training School. ...

1861 Free Church Institution.

1861 Hooghly Branch School.

1861 St. Paul's School.

1862 Jonye Training School.

1862 Midnapore School. ...

1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.

1861 Bancoorah School. ...

1861 Teacher.

1861 Hooghly Collegiate School. •••

1862 Taky Aided School.

1861 Calcutta Free Church Inst. •••

1861 Ilsoba Mondly Aided Sch.

1861 Tribany Training School:

Behary Lall Baboo, 1862 Free Church Institution. 1862 Berhampore collegiate Sch. Behary Lall Chuckerbutty, ... Behary Lall Chutto, 1862 Bora Aided School. ••• Behary Lall Mookerjee, 1862 Barrackpore School. ••• Bejoy Kristo Mookeriee. 1861 Medical College. Bemola Churn Mozoomdar, 1861 Muzufferpore School. Benode Behary Bhadory, 1861 Private Student. ... 1862 Oriental Seminary. Benode Behary Doss, ... Bepin Behary Bose, 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. Benin Behary Burral, 1861 Hooghly Collegiate Sch. ... Bepin Behary Dhole, 1862 Cossipore Aided School. ... Benin Behary Dutt. 1862 Midnapore School. ••• Bepin Behary Roy, 1862 Dacca Collegiate School. Bharun Prosaud. 1862 Delhi School. Bhobanee Doss Neogy, 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. Bhobani Prosand Sen, 1862 Burrisaul School. • • • Bhobani Churn Bose, 1862 Oriental Seminary. ... Bhobo Nath Banerjee, 1861 Syedpore Aided School. Bhola Nath Bose, 1862 Tak Aided School. Bhola Nath Mookerjee, 1862 Santipore Aided School. ... 1862 Benares College. Bhola Nath Roy, Bhoobun Mohun Mookerjee, 1861 Ootterparah School. Bhoobun Mohun Roy, 1862 Hindu School. Bhoobun Mohun Sen, 1862 Oriental Seminary. Bhoot Nath Mozoomdar, 1862 Cossipore School. Bhuggobutty Churn Sen, 1861 Cuttack School. Bhuggoban Chunder Mookerjee, 1862 Callypara School. ... Binode Gopal Ghose, 1862 Calcutta Training School. • • • Biprodoss Chatterjee, 1862 Serampore College. ... Bipro Doss Mookerjee, 1862 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. ... Bireshur Dawn, 1861 C. M. S. Inst., Burdwan. ••• Bishwari Nath, 1861 Joy Narain's College. Bisheshur Doss. 1861 Burrisaul School. ••• Bisheshur Singh, 1861 Seal's College. ... 1862 Pogose School. Bisheshur Roy, Bisheshur Sen. 1862 Bangla Bazar School. Bishto Churn Doss, 1862 Jessore School. Bogola Prosunno Muzumdar, 1861 Noakhally School.

Bunnomally Ghose,
Boodh Sen Singh,
Bootamull,
Bootamull,
Boycunto Nath Doss,
Boycunto Nath Dutt,
Boycunto Nath Goshamy,

Boycunto Nath Roy,
Boycunto Nath Sen,
Braj Bhusan Doss,
Brij Lall,
Brindabun Chunder Mundle,
Brojendro Nath Ghosal,
Brojo Behary Shome,
Brojo Lall Chuckerbutty,

Brojo Nath Banerjee, Brojo Nath Ghose, Brojendro Nath Chunder, Bulban Singh, Bungo Chunder Roy, Bungshee Lall, Bunko Behary Mitter, Bunko Behary Nath, Bunko Behary Sircar, Bunko Behary Gupto, Bunnomally Baneriee, Burroda Chunder Banerjee. Burroda Canto Mookerjee, Burroda Prosunno Shome, Bussunto Coomar Bose, Butto Behary Banerjee, Caddy, A. E., Callybur Biswas, Cally Churn (1st,)

Cally Churn (2nd,)

Cally Churn Coondoo,

... 1861 Oriental Seminary. ... 1861 Gya School.

... 1861 Private Student.
... 1861 Umritsur School.

... 1861 Sylhet Mission School.
... 1862 Seebpore A. V. School.

.. 1862 Khanakool Kishnaghur A. S. School.

... 1862 Tagooria Aided School.

... 1861 Bangla Bazar School.

... 1861 Benares College.

... 1861 Lahore Mission School.

... 1861 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.

.. 1862 Sanscrit College.

... 1861 Cal. Free Church Inst.

.. 1861 L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.

... 1862 Calcutta Hindu Academy.

... 1862 Sanscrit College.

... 1861 Colootollah Branch Sch.

.... 1861 Doveton College.

.. 1861 Mymensing School.

... 1862 Bhagulpore School.

.. 1862 Beerbhoom School.

... 1862 Jessore School.

... 1861 Puruleah School.

... 1862 Pogose School.
... 1862 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.

.. 1862 Sulkea School.

... 1862 Private Student.
... 1861 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.

... 1862 Calcutta Training School.

.. 1862 Ditto.

... 1862 St. Paul's School.

... 1862 Seal's Free College.

... 1861 Bareilly College.

. 1861 Ditto.

... 1861 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.

Cally Churn Muzoomdar, Cally Comul Bhuttacharjee, Cally Coomar Bagchee, Cally Coomar Banerjee, Cally Coomar Chatteriee, Cally Coomar Sen, Cally Does Banerjee, Cally Doss Doss, Cally Doss Doss, Cally Doyal Bose, Cally Kissore Shome, Cally Mohum Ghosal, Cally Nath Banerjee, Cally Nath Biswas, Cally Nath Chatterjee, Cally Nath Chatterjee, Cally Nath Chatterjee, Cally Nath Dhur, Cally Prosaud Sandel, Cally Prosunno Bose, Cally Prosunno Bose, Cally Prosunno Chowdry, Cally Prosunno Chowdry, Cally Prosunno Mookerjee, Cally Prosunno Mozoomdar, Cally Prosunno Roy, Cally Prosunno Sircar, Cally Puddo Sen, Cally Suddoy Gangooly, Cally Sunker Dutt, Cally Sunker Gooho, Canti Bhooshun Banerjee, Canti Money Dutt, Carleton, C., Chand Mohun Chuckerbutty, Chendi Lall, S., Chhagun Lall,

Chooney Lall Doss,

1862 Calcutta Training School. 1862 Boroe School. 1861 General Assembly's Inst. 1861 Private Student. 1862 Bangla Bazar School. ••• 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School. 1862 Bora School. 1862 Commillah School. 1862 Kallyghat Hindu Academy. 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. ••• 1862 Bangla Bazar School. 1861 Teacher. 1862 Ootterparah School. ... 1862 Oriental Seminary. ••• 1861 Burrisaul School. 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. 1862 Syedpore School. 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. 1862 Private Student. 1862 Calcutta Training School. 1862 Burrisaul School. 1862 Ditto. 1862 Burdwan Raja's School. 1861 Bareilly College. 1862 Howrah School, 1861 Colootollah Branch Sch. ... 1861 Baraset School. ••• 1862 Colootollah Branch Sch. ••• 1861 Ootterparah School. ... 1861 Furreedpore School. ... 1861 Cal. Free Church Inst. 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. ... 1861 Ditto. 1861 Doveton College. ... 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. 1862 St. Thomas' College. ... 1861 Ajmere School. 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School Chooney Lall Sen, Chooney Lall Dutt,

Chunder Canto Chuckerbutty,

Chunder Canto Ghose, Chunder Coomar Mookerjee,

Chunder Coomar Roy,

Chunder Canto Roy,

Chunder Mohun Mookerjee,

Chunder Narion Ghose,

Chunder Nath Roy,

Chunder Sekur Doss,

Chunder Sekur Sannyal,

Chunder Bhooshun Roy,

Chunder Canto Woopadhya

Chunder Canto Bose,

Chunder Nath Mitter,

Chunder Sakhur Bose,

Chundy Prosaud Gangooly,

Chura Mull,

Comola Canto Sen, Comul Kissen Ghose,

Cranenburgh, A. B.,

Cranenburgh, D. E.,

Dabey Proshaud, Dall Chund,

Dan Chund, Damodur Doss.

Debendro Laul Shome,

Debendro Nauth Banerjea, Debendro Nauth Bose,

Debendro Nauth Ghose.

D'Cruz, G. E.,

D'Cruz, J. A.,

Deen Doyal Mookerjea,

Degambur Sanyal,

Deno Bundoo Bhuttacharjea,

Deno Bundoo Bhuttacharjea,

Deno Bundoo Mohuntee,

Deno Bundoo Sen,

. 1862 Colootollah Branch Sch.

... 1862 Cal. Training Academy.

... 1861 Teacher.

... 1861 Cal, Training Academy.

., 1861 Dwarbassini School.

... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School.

... 1861 Pubna School.

... 1861 Benares College.

... 1861 Mymensingh School.

... 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.

, 1861 Jerat School.

... 1861 Ditto.

... 1862 Beauleah School.

... 1862 Colootollah Branch Sch.

... 1862 Teacher.

., 1862 Ilsoba Mondly School.

... 1862 Ditto.

... 1861 Sarun School.

... 1861 St. John's College, Agra.

. 1862 Hindu School.

... 1861 Ditto.

.. 1861 Doveton College.

... 1862 Ditto.

... 1862 Bhagulpore School.

... 1861 Bareilly College.

... 1861 St. John's College, Agra.

... 1862 Hooghly Coll. School.

... 1861 Hindu School.

... 1861 Oriental Seminary.

... 1861 Jessore School.

.. 1861 Doveton College.

... 1862 Ditto.

... 1861 Howrah School.

... 1861 Berhampore Collegiate Sch.

... 1861 Teacher.

... 1862 Calcutta Training School.

... 1861 Pooree School.

... 1861 Bangla Bazar School.

Deno Nauth Baneriea. 1861 Seal's Free College. Deno Nauth Chuckerbutty, 1861 Mymensigh School. Deno Nauth Dey, 1861 Benares College. ... Deno Nauth Dey, 1862 Genl. Assembly's Inst. ••• Deno Nauth Dhur, 1862 Teacher. ••• Deno Nauth Gangooly, 1862 Konnugger School. Deno Nauth Ghose, 1862 Barrackpore School. Deno Nauth Mookerjea. 1861 Hindu School. ... 1862 Doveton College. De Re Phillipe, G. W., ... De Vos, F. E. 1862 Queen's College, Colombo. Dheer Narain Roy, 1861 Bhagulpore School. 1862 Colootollah Br. School. Dhone Coomar Sircar, Dirckze, P. J., 1862 Queen's College, Colembo. ... Dissent, A., 1862 Doveton College. ... Dole Gobindo Lyack, 1861 Beerbhoom School. ... Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty, 1861 Bangla Bazar Branch Sch. ••• Doorga Churn Chatterjee, 1861 Hooghly Collegiate School. ... Doorga Churn Ghose, 1861 Dacca Pogose School. Doorga Doss Mookerjee, 1861 Kishmaghur Collegiate Sch. ... 1861 Commillah School. Doorga Doss Tolapatro, Doorga Mohun Ghose, 1861 Mymensigh School. Doorga Churn Chatterjee, 1862 Benares College. Doorga Churh Moitry, 1862 Noacolly School. ••• Doorga Coomar Bose, 1862 Tagooria School. Doorga Doss Banerjea, 1862 Bora School. Doorga Doss Doss, 1862 Chittagong School. Doorga Doss Bagchee, 1862 Bauleah School. Doorga Nauth Roy, 1862 Ditto. Doorgasunker Doss, 1861 Dacca Pogose School. Douglas, W. C., 1861 Doveton College. Doyal Chunder Paul, 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School. ••• Doyalkissen Ghose, 1861 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst. ... Dutt. Roger. 1862 Bengal Academy. ... Dwarka Nauth. 1861 Teacher. ... Dwarka Nauth Baneriee. 1862 Bullutee School. Dwarka Nauth Bhuttacharjee, 1861 KishnaghurCollegiate Sch. Dwarka Nauth Bhuttacharjee, 1862 Ditto. ••• Dwarka Nauth Bose, 1862 Dacca Collegiate School.

Dwarka Nauth Dutt,	•••	1861 Bangla Bazar School.
Dwarka Nauth Dutt,	•••	1861 Dacca Pogose School.
Dwarka Nauth Mitter,	•••	1861 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Dwarka Nauth Naug,	•••	1862 Ditto.
Dwarka Nauth Roy,	•••	1861 Midnapore School.
Evans, C. T.	•••	1862 Private Student.
Fukeer Chunder Ghose,	•••	1861 Hindu School.
Fink, W.,	•••	1862 Doveton College.
Foley, W. R.,	•••	1862 Ditto.
Fonindro Mohun Bose,	•••	1862 Colootollah Branch School.
Franciscus, J. W.,	•••	1861 St. Thomas' College,
		Colombo.
Futtick Chunder Doss,	•••	1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Gasper, M.,	•••	1861 St. Paul's School.
Gleeson, E.,	•••	1861 Doveton College.
Gleeson, H. A.,	•••	1862 Ditto.
Gobin Churn Sen,	•••	1861 Bangla Bazar School.
Gobindo Chunder Banerjea,	•••	1861 Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
Gobindo Chunder Bysack,	•••	1862 Dacca Collegiate School.
Gobindo Chunder Ghose,	•••	1862 Hindu School.
Gobindo Chunder Rokhit,	•••	1862 Free Church Institution.
Gobindo Nauth Sen,		1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Gobindo Pershaud,	•••	1862 Bhagulpore School.
Gobindo Pershaud Roy,	•••	1862 Hindu School.
Goburdhone Paul,	•••	1861 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Gocool Behary Mitter,		1861 Beerbhoom School.
Gocool Chunder Dutt,	•••	1861 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Gocool Chunder Dutt,	•••	1861 Hooghly Collegiate School
Gocool Doss,	•••	1862 Agra College.
Godadhur Chowdhry,	•••	1861 BerhamporeCollegiateSeh.
Goluck Chunder Chuckerbutty,	•••	1862 Burrisaul School.
Gonesh Chunder Ghose,	•••	1861 Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
Goopee Nath Goopto,	•••	1861 Midnapore School.
Goopee Mohun Bysack,		1862 Teacher.
Goopee Mohun Mookerjee,	•••	1862 Ootterparah School.
Gooroo Doyal Doss Gupto,	•••	1862 Colootollah Branch Sch.

Grish Chunder Ghose,

Grish Chunder Mookerjee,

Gooroo Lall Dey, ... 1861 Teacher. Gooroo Prosaud Doss, 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. Gopal Chunder Banerjee, 1862 Alipore School. Gopal Chunder Dutt, 1861 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst. Gopal Chunder Dutt. 1862 Boroe Aided School. Gopal Chunder Ghose, 1861 Hooghly Collegiate School. ---Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, 1861 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst. Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, 1862 Jajoor Aided School. Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, 1862 Colootollah Branch Sch. Gopal Chunder Bose, 1861 Calcutta Free Chuch Inst. 1861 Salkea Aided School. Gopal Chunder Bose, Gopal Chunder Chatterjee, 1861 BerhamporeCollegiate Sch. ••• Gopal Chunder Dey, 1861 Oriental Seminary. Gopal Doss, 2nd, 1861 Umritsur School. Gopal Chunder Chatterjee, 1862 Cal. Training Academy. Gopal Chunder Ghosal, 1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst. Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, 1862 Hooghly Branch School. ... Gopal Kissen Ghose, 1862 Kunnogur School. Gopal Kisto Chuckerbutty. 1862 Boroe School. Gopal Lall Bysack, 1862 Private Student. Gonal Lall Seal. 1862 Oriental Seminary. ••• Gopal Lochun Mitter. 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. ... Gora Chand Doss. 1861 Furreedpore School. 1861 Midnapore School. Gossain Doss Dutt. Gosto Behary Dey, 1862 Hindu School. Gosto Behary Mullick, 1862 Free Church Institution. Gourang Soonder Muzoomdar, 1861 BerhamporeCollegiateSch. Gour Mohun Dey, 1862 Colootollah Branch Sch. Gouri Sunker Dey. 1861 Hindu School. Gratiaen, E. S., 1861 Queen's College, Colombo. ... 1861 Medical College. Gravin, A., Grinder Mohun Chuckerbutty, 1861 Furreedpore School. ... Grinder Mullick, 1861 Presidency College. 1861 Howrah School. Grish Chunder Chatterjee, Grish Chunder Dev. 1862 Doveton College. 1861 Chittagong School. Grish Chunder Doss, ...

•••

1861 Ilsoba Mondly A. School.

1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.

Grish Chunder Roy, 1862 Jajoor Aided School. Grish Chunder Bhur, 1862 Berhampore College. Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty, 1862 Teacher. ... Grish Chunder Dey, 1862 Ilsoba Mondly Aided Sch. Grish Chunder Dhur, 1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst. Grish Chunder Muzoomdar, 1862 Calcutta Training School. Gudda Dhur Doss, 1862 Pooree School. Gunesh Chunder Singh, 1862 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. ••• Gunga Narion, 1861 Hooghly Collegiate Sch. Gurudoyal Gupto, 1861 Burrisaul School. Gyan Chunder Roy, 1862 Hindu School. Hanby, H. T., 1861 Doveton College. Haran Chunder Doss. 1862 Baraset School. Haran Chunder Naug, 1862 Calcutta Hindu Seminary. Harris, T., 1861 Agra College. Hera Lall, 1862 Teacher. Hem Chunder Mitter, 1861 Colootollah Branch Sch. Hem Chunder Nundon, 1861 Ditto. Hem Chunder Coondoo, 1862 Free Church Inst. Hem Chunder Moonshee, 1862 Jonye Training School. Hera Lall Biswas, 1862 Colootollah Branch Sch. Hit Kissore. 1862 Agra College. Horee Krishna Chatterjee, 1862 Sanscrit College. Hur Churn Nundy, 1861 Dacca Pogose School. Hur Chunder Biswas. 1861 Mymensingh School. Hurdeo Persaud. 1861 Barielly College. Hurdeo Behary, 1861 St. John's College, Agra-Hur Kissore Sen, 1861 Bangla Bazar Branch Sch. Hurish Chunder Bhuttacharjee, 1861 Sanscrit College. 1861 Pogose School, Dacca, Hurish Chunder Bagchee, Hurish Chunder Chakee, 1861 Dacca Collegiate School, Hurish Chunder Doss Doss, 1861 Calcutta Free Ch. Inst. Hurish Chunder Gangoolly, 1862 Hindu School. Hurish Chunder Roy Chowdry, 1861 Colootollan Branch Sch. Hurro Chunder Sen. 1861 Chittagong School. ... Ditto. Hurro Doss Ghose, 1861 ... Hurro Gobindo Mookerjee, 1861 Bancoorah School. Hurro Chunder Chuckerbutty, 1862 Pogose School, Dacca.

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Jogeshur Ghose,

Hurry Bullub Bose, 1862 Hindu School. Hurry Churn Roy, 1861 School Master. Hurry Choitunno Ghose, 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. Hurry Mohun Banerjee, 1861 Benares College. Hurry Mohun Chuckerbutty, 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. ... Hurry Narion Banerjee, 1861 Beerbhoom School. ---Hurry Prosaud Chuckerbutty, 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. ... Hurry Mohun Doss, 1862 Pogose School. ... Hurry Mohun Mookerjee, 1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst. Hurry Hur Chatterjee, 1862 Ootterparah School. ... Hurry Nath Moytry, 1862 Coomercolly School. Hurry Mohun Sandel, 1862 Kishnaghur A. V. School. ... Indro Chunder Muzoomdar, 1862 Tribany Training School. Indro Narion Prodhan, 1862 Alipore School, Isher Chunder Khashnobish, 1862 Pogose School. Jadub Chunder Pramanic, 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiata Sch. ... Jadub Chunder Seal. 1861 Hindu Charitable Inst. ... Jadub Chunder Goshamy, 1862 Gowhatty School. ... Jadub Chunder Mustofee, 1862 BerhamporeCollegiateSch. Jadub Chunder Sircar. 1861 Kishnaghur College. Jageshur Trewari, 1861 Benares College. ••• Jamaloodeen, 1862 Lahore School. Janoky Nath Mookerjee, 1862 Beerbhoom School. ••• Janoky Nath Pauray, 1862 BerhamporeCollegiateSch. ... Janoky Nath Gangooly, 1862 Hooghly Collegiate Sch. ••• Jattra Mohun Doss, 1861 Chittagong School. Jayesinghee, H. D., 1862 Queen's College, Colombo. ... Jeebun Gopal Banerjee, 1862 BerhamporeCollegiateSch. ••• Jewett, H. A., 1862 Doveton College. Jodoo Lall Mullick, 1861 Hindu School. ... Jodoo Nath Bose. 1861 Boroe Aided School. Jodoo Nath Chowdry. 1861 Colootollah Branch Sch. Jodoo Nath Doss. 1861 Jerate Aided School, Jodoo Nath Ghose. 1861 Teacher. Jogender Nath Bose, 1862 Colootollah Branch Sch. Jogender Nath Roy, 1861 Noral Aided School. Jogender Nath Roy. 1861 Hooghly Branch School.

1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.

Jogender Mohun Muzoomdar. Jogendro Nath Sen, Jogesh Chunder Dutt. Joy Gopal Bose, Joy Gopal Ghose, Joy Gopal Sing, Judoo Gopal Baneriee. Judoo Nath Banerjee, Judoo Nath Mitter, Judoo Nath Mookerjee, Judoo Nundon Sen. Judoo Nath Banerjee, Judoo Nath Bhuttacharjee, Judoo Nath Bose, Judoo Nath Bose, Judoo Nath Bagchee, Judoo Nath Chatterjee, Judoo Nath Chuckerbutty, Judoo Nath Ghosal. Judoo Nath Mookerjee, Judoo Nath Sircar, Juggesh Chunder Mitter, Juggeshur Chatterjee,

Juggeshur Sircar, Juggobundoo Banerjee, Juggobundoo Mitter, Juggobundoo Sen, Juggobundoo Gangoolly, Juggobundoo Bhuddro, Juggobundoo Laha, Juggo Mohun Mytee, Jugguth Bundhoo Gooho, Jugguth Chunder Doss, Jugguth Chunder Sandel, Jugguth Chunder Shome, Jumma Doss, Jwala Prosaud,

... 1862 Paikpara Aided School. 1862 Halishur School. ... 1862 Calcutta Training School. 1862 Colootollah Branch School ... 1861 General Assembly's Inst. 1862 Free Church Institution. ... 1861 Ditto. ... 1862 Sanscrit College. ... 1862 Free Church Institution. ... 1862 Furreedpore School. 1861 BerhamporeCollegiateSch. ... 1862 Private Student. 1862 Bagnaparah School, ... 1862 Barrackpore School. 1862 Calcutta Training School. 1862 Free Church Institution. ... 1862 Barrackpore School. 1862 Cal. Training Academy. ••• 1862 Salkea Aided School. 1862 Kunnogur Aided School. 1862 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. ••• 1861 Colootollah Branch School. 1861 Culna Free Church Branch School.

1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. 1861 Ditto. 1861 Calcutta Training School. ••• 1861 Bangla Bazar School, 1862 Howrah School. ••• 1862 Bangla Bazar School. ••• 1862 Dacca Collegiate School 1861 Midnapore School. ••• 1861 Teacher. ... 1861 Burrisaul School. ... 1862 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. ... 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School. ... 1861 Ajmere School,

1861 Agra College,

Kadar Nath Bose, ... 1861 Teacher. Kadar Nath Pall, 1861 Barripore Aided School. Kanti Bhoosun Banerjee, 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. Kannoy Lall Seal, . 1861 Seal's College. Kannoy Lall Nundy, .1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst. Kartic Chunder Pall, 1862 Hooghly Branch School. Karunaratne, J.,. . 1861 Queen's College, Colombo. Kashee Nath, 1861 Gya School. Kashee Chunder Roy, 1862 Pogose School. Kashee Canto Banerjee, 1862 Baraset School. ••• Kashee Canto Sen, 1861 Burrisaul School. Kayamuddin, 1861 Benares College. ... Kedar Nath Banerice. 1862 Salkeah School. Kedar Nath Chatterjee, 1862 Ootterparah School. Kedar Nath Chuckerbutty, . 1862 Benares College. Kedar Nath Doss, 1862 Tribany Training School. Kedar Nath Ghose. 1862 Colootollah Branch School. Kedar Nath Ghose, 1862 Jessore School. Kedar Nath Gupto, 1862 Private Student. Kedar Nath Mookerjee, 1862 Sookchur Aided School. Kedar Nath Rov. 1862 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. · 1862 Beauleah School. Kedar Nath Sen, 1862 Queen's College, Colombo. Keith, W. G., Keshub Chunder Dey, 1861 Benares College. ... · 1861 Howrah School. Keshub Lall Laheree, Keshub Chunder Chatterjee, 1862 Ootterparah School. 1861 General Assembly's Inst. Keshub Chunder Doss, Keshub Chunder Ghose, 1862 Hindu School. Khetter Mohun Dey, 1861 Presidency College. 1861 Dacca Pogose School. Khetter Mohun Seal, 1861 Hindu School. Khetter Mohun Sing, ... 1862 Khetter Gopal Pall, Ditto. Khetter Gopal Roy, 1862 Bhagulpore School. ... 1862 Colootollah Branch Sch. Khetter Mohun Bose, ••• 1861 St. Paul's School. Kirkpatrick, C., Kishorejee Keole, 1861 Benares College. 1862 Jonye Training School. Kishori Lall Chowdry, Kishori Mohun Banerjee. 1862 Ootterparah School.

Kishori Lall Sircar,	1861 Furreedpore School.
Kissen Chunder Roy,	1861 Hindu School.
Kisto Chunder Dey,	1861 Ditto.
Kisto Churn Bose,	1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Kisto Chunder Gupto,	1862 Hindu School.
Kisto Doss Dey,	1862 Free Church Institution.
Korali Churn Sircar,	1862 Midnapore School.
Koonjoo Behari Ghose,	1862 Cal. Training Academy.
Koonjoo Behary Naug,	1862 Benares College.
Koonjoo Behary Sircar,	1862 Culna Free Church Branch
	School.
Koonjoo Lall Coondoo,	1862 Coomercolly School.
Koorona Doss Bose,	1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Koylash Chunder Banerjee,	1861 L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Koylash Chunder Ghose,	1861 BerhamporeCollegiate Sch.
Koylash Chunder Ghose,	1861 Dacca Pogose School.
Koylash Chunder Muzoomdar,	1861 Coomercolly School.
Koylash Chunder Muzoomdar,	1861 Dacca Pogose School.
Koylash Chunder Roy,	1861 Pubna School.
Koylash Chunder Bhuttacharjee	, 1862 Hallishur School.
Koylash Chunder Doss,	1862 Howrah School.
Koylash Chunder Moonshee,	1862 Beauleah School.
Krishna Chunder Doss Doss,	1861 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Krishna Chunder Sanial,	1862 Beauleah School.
Krishna Chunder Sein,	1861 Mymensingh School.
Krishna Kishore Mozoomdar,	1862 Pogose School.
Kristo Choitunno Bhoomic,	1861 Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Kristo Dhone Banerjee,	1862 General Assembly's Inst.
Kristo Kissore Roy,	1861 Teacher.
Kurramut Hossein,	1862 Bareilly College.
Kurrunamoy Banerjee,	1862 Ootterparah School.
Lackersteen, M. R.,	1862 Doveton College.
Lall Gopal Banerjee,	1862 Cal. Training Academy.
Lutto Lall Mitter,	1862 Ootterparah School.
Leembruggen, P. C.,	1861 Queen's College, Colombo.
Leslie, W. W. H.,	1862 Teacher.
Loke Nauth Doss,	1861 Commillah School.
Lolit Mohun Roy,	1862 Pogose School.

Luckhee Narain Banerjee, 1861 General Assembly's Inst.	
Luckhee Kanto Dutt, 1861 Sylhet Mission School.	
Luckhi Canto Sandyal, 1862 Commercolly School.	
Luckhy Coomar Bose, 1862 Dacca Collegiate School.	
Mackertich, A. C., 1862 Ditto.	
Madhub Chunder Chuckerbutty, 1861 Bangla Bazar School.	_
Madhub Chunder Ghose, 1861 Colootollah Branch School	L,
Manuel, C. N., 1862 Doveton College.	
Manick Chand Bysack, 1861 Bangla Bazar School.	
Mann, J 1861 Doveton College.	
Meertunjoy Bose, 1861 Hooghly Branch School.	
Mendies, H. E 1861 Doveton College.	
Misso, W. E 1861 Queen's College, Colombo	
Modhu Sudun Doss Gupto, 1862 Colootollah Branch Schoo	l.
Modhu Sudun Gupto, 1862 Jugguthbulubpore Aide	ď
School.	
Moheem Chunder Ghose, 1861 Dacca Pogose School.	
Mohender Lall Gupto, 1862 Medical College.	
Mohender Nauth Bose, (Junior,) 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School	ŀ.
Mohender Nauth Bose, 1862 Kunnogur Aided School.	
Mohender Nath Bhuttacharjee, 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch	l.
Mohender Nath Chatterjee, 1862 Furreedpore School.	
Mohender Nath Ghose, 1862 Syedpore Aided School.	
Mohender Nath Gupto, 1862 Ditto.	
Mohender Nath Mitter, (No. 2,) 1862 Colootollah Branch School	l.
Mohender Nath Mookerjee, 1862 Ditto.	
Mohender Nath Gangoolly, 1862 Bullutty Aided School.	
Mohender Lall Ghose, 1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.	
Mohender Chunder Mozoomdar, 1862 Berhampore Collegiate Ins	
Mohender Lall Bose, 1861 Ilsoba Mondly Aided Sch.	
Mohender Lall Sen, 1861 Hindu School.	
Mohesh Chunder Biswas, 1861 Teacher.	
Mohesh Chunder Doss, 1861 Pubna School.	
Mohim Chunder Roy, 1861 Chittagong School.	
Mohim Chunder Chatterjee, 1862 Kallyparah Aided School,	
Mohim Chunder Goopto, 1862 Pogose School.	
Mohim Chunder Joardar, 1862 Pubna School.	
Mohender Narain Banerjee, 1861 Kandy School.	

Mohender Nath Ghose, (Senior,) ... 1861 Colootollah Branch School. Mohender Nath Ghose, 1861 Oriental Seminary. Mohender Nath Mitter, (Junior,) ... 1861 Colootollah Branch School. 1861 Garden Reach School. Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, 1861 Private Student. Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, 1861 Teacher. Mohendro Nath Palit, 1861 Cuttack School. ... 1861 Joynarain's College. Mohommud Murrer, Mohommud Tuqy, 1861 Sarun School. Money Madhub Sen. 1861 Hindu School. 1862 Beerbhoom School. Monmohun Sircar, Monmotho Nath Sen. 1862 Benares College. ... Motee Lall Sen, 1861 Nizamut School. ••• Mothore Nath Bose, 1861 Cal. Free Church Inst. ... Mothore Nath Mookerjee, 1862 Teacher. Muddon Mohun Dev. 1861 Colootollah Branch School. ... Muddon Mohun Gooho, 1862 Kallyparah School. ••• Mudoosudun Bhutto, 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. ... Modoosudun Gangoolly, 1862 Teacher. 1861 Beerbhoom School. Mungul Prosaud Bose, Mutty Lall Ghose, 1861 Colootollah Branch School. 1862 Free Church Institution. Mutty Lall Kuar, Mutty Lall Roy, 1861 Culna Free Church Branch School. 1862 Colootollah Branch School. Mutty Lall Roy Chowdry, Mutty Lall Ghose, 1862 Polna Mogra Aided School. Mutty Lall Halder, 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School. Napier, W. N., 1861 Doveton College. Narain Chunder Sein. 1861 Commillah School. ... Narain Doss. 1862 Bareilly College. Nemy Churn Bose, 1862 Hindu School. Neel Canto Chatterjee, 1862 Paikparah Aided School. •... Neel Comul Ghose, 1862 Berhampore Collegiate Sch. ... Neel Madhub Ghose, 1861 Ditto. ... Neel Madhub Pramanic, 1862 Free Church Institution. Neel Money Dhur, 1861 Cal. Free Church Inst. ••• Neel Monee Mookerjee, 1861 Sanscrit College. Neel Rutton Roy Chowdry, 1862 Berhampore Collegiate Sch.

Neermul Chunder Mookerjee,	1862 Ilsoba Mondly Aided Sch.
Neeshee Kanto Banerjee,	1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Nehal Chunder,	1861 Barielly College.
Netie.Doss Dey,	1862 Colootollah Branch School.
Netro Gopal Roy,	1861 Ditto.
Netro Gopal Mullick,	1861 Salkea Aided School.
Nil Comul Sen,	1861 Chittagong School.
Nil Kunt Doss,	1861 Pooree School.
Nil Madhub Banerjee,	1861 Packparah Aided School.
Nil Madhub Bose,	1861 Private Student.
Nil Madhub Chatterjee,	1861 Barrackpore School.
Nil Madhub Chatterjee,	1861 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nil Madhub Samunto,	1861 Hooghly Branch School.
Nil Monee Banerjee,	1861 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nil Money Banerjee,	1861 Ootterparah School.
Nil Money Sen,	1861 L.M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Nobinarkhio Bose,	1861 C. M. S. Inst., Burdwan.
Nobin Chunder Chatterjee,	1861 Teacher.
Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty,	1861 Teacher.
Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty,	1861 Pubna School.
Nobin Chunder Kur,	1861 Burrisaul School.
Nobin Kisto Bose,	1862 Colootollah Branch School.
Nobin Chunder Bose,	1862 Bengal Academy.
Nobin Chunder Gupto,	1862 Calcutta Training School.
Nobin Chunder Ghose,	1862 Midnapore School.
Nobo Kanth Chatterjee,	1861 Dacca Collegiate School.
Nobo Kristo Gangoolly,	1862 Teacher.
Nocoor Chunder Banerjee,	1861 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Noffer Chunder Chuckerbutty,	1862 Garden Reach School.
Nobin Chunder Roy,	1862 Cal. Training Academy.
Nonee Lall Nath,	1861 Hindu Metropolitan Aca-
	demy.
Norrendro Nath Mookerjee,	1862 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nrisingha Chunder Mookerjee,	1861 Sanscrit College.
Nuffer Chunder Chatterjee,	1862 Hooghly Branch School.
Nundeshur Surma,	1862 Sheebshagur School.
Nundo Gopal Muttylaul,	1861 Bengal Academy.
Nundo Kissore Doss,	1861 Cuttack School.

Nundo Lall Chatterjee,		1000	Hoomble Collegists School
Nundo Lall Ghose,	•••		Hooghly Collegiate School. Hooghly Branch School.
	•••		•
Nundo Lall Mitter,	•••		Russapagla School.
Nundo Lall Newgy,	•••		Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Nundo Lall Sein,	•••		Teacher.
Nurrendro Nath Roy Chowdry,			Bengal Academy.
Nursing Chunder Dey,	•••		Hindu School.
Nursing Doss Addy,	•••		Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nursing Pall,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Obayed-ul-Ruhman,	•••		Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Obeyesekere, J. P.,	•••		Queen's College, Colombo.
Obhoy Churn Bose,	•••		Calcutta Training School.
Obinash Chunder Banerjee,	•••		Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
Obinash Chunder Chatterjee,	•••	•	Bullagur Aided School.
Obinash Chunder Chatterjee,	•••	1861	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Obhoy Churn Mookerjee,	•••	1861	Jonye Training School.
Obhoy Churn Surma,	•••	1861	Commillah School.
O'Donel, J. H.,	•••	1862	Doveton College.
Odoyto Chunder Chuckerbutty,		1862	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Oghore Nath Mitter,	•••	1861	Dacca Collegiate School.
Okhil Chunder Banerjee,	•••	1861	Ditto.
Okhoy Chunder Sircar,	•••	1862	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Okhoy Coomar Bose,	•••	1862	Ootterparah School.
Okhoy Coomar Surbadhicarry,	•••	1861	Sanscrit College.
Ombica Churn Chatterjee,	•••	1862	Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
Omesh Chunder Banerjee,	•••	1861	Presidency College.
Omesh Chunder Sannyal,	••.	1861	Benares College.
Omer Nath Bose,	•••	1861	Presidency College.
Opendro Chunder Bysack,	•••	1861	Hindu School.
Opender Chunder Mitter,	•••	1861	Salkea Aided School.
Opendro Chunder Mookerjee,		1861	Beerbhoom School.
Opender Chunder Muzoomdar,		1862	Berhampore CollegiateSch.
Oprocash Chunder Mookerjee,		1861	Private Student.
Otool Chunder Ghose,		1861	Oriental Seminary.
Parashuram Biswas,	•••	1862	Cal. Training School.
Pauch Cowry Bhuttacharjee,	•••		Kunnogur Aided School.
P. Chunder Bul,	•••	1862	Lahore School.
Parbutty Churn Doss,			Barrackpore School,

Parbutty Churn Ghose, Parbutty Churn Mitter. Peary Churn Ghose, Peary Churn Mookerjee, Peary Lall Bose, Peary Mohun Biswas, Peary Mohun Ghose. Peary Mohun Ghose, Peary Mohun Sen Gupto, Pemberton, W. B., Peetambur Chatterjee, Peters, J., Peterson, C., Peyaree Lall Poolin Chunder Moonshee. Poorno Chunder Bose, Poorno Chunder Baneriee. Poorno Chunder Gangoolly, Poorno Chunder Mitter, Poorno Chunder Mitter, Poorno Chunder Muzoomdar, Poresh Chunder Sircar, Poresh Nauth Ghose, Pran Krishna Dos, Pran Nath Chuckerbutty. Preo Nath Banerjee, Preo Nath Banerjee, Preo Nath Baneriee. Preo Nath Bose. Preo Nath Mitter, Preo Nath Mookerjee, Preo Nath Mullick, Prins, A. C., Prins, P. A., Promotho Nath Bose. Promoda Churn Banerjee, Promotho Nath Chatterjee, Promotho Nath Doss.

1861 Daoca Collegiate School. 1861 Civil Engineering College. ... 1861 Beerbhoom School. 1861 Jugguthbulubpore School. ... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. 1861 Mymensingh School. 1861 Burrisaul School. 1862 Mymensingh School. 1862 Sanscrit College. 1861 Doveton College. ---1862 Bancoorah School. 1862 Serampore College. 1862 St. Paul's School. ... 1862 Delhi School. 1862 Dacca Collegiate School. ... 1862 Colootollah Branch Sch. ... 1862 Benares College. ••• 1861 Mymensingh School. ... 1862 Salkea Aided School. 1861 Presidency College. ••• 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. 1861 Barrackpore School. ••• 1862 Bagnaparah Aided School. ... 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School. ... 1862 Furrreedpore School. ... 1861 Hooghly Collegiate School. ••• 1862 Baraset School. ... 1862 Private Student. 1861 Bora Aided School. ... 1862 Barripore Aided School. ••• 1862 Cal. Training School. ••• 1862 Coloctollah Branch School. 1861 Queen's College, Colombo. ••• 1861 Ditto. ... 1861 Hooghly Collegiate School. ••• 1862 Ootterparah School. ... 1862 Kunnogur Aided School. 1862 General Assembly's Inst.

Prosaud Doss Mullick,
Prosunuo Coomar Gangoolly,
Prosunno Coomar Ghose,
Prosunno Coomar Mookerjee,
Prosunno Coomar Roy,
Prosunno Coomar Sen,
Prosunno Coomar Sen,
Protap Chunder Pramanic,
Protool Chunder Chatterjee,
Punchanun Banerjee,
Punchoo Lall Roy,
Purma Nundo Dutt,
Purno Chunder Doss,
Purtap Sing,
Radha. Bulub,
Radha Madub Bose,
Radha Romun Gupto,
Radha Canto Naug,
Radha Churn Ghose,
Radhica Churn Mitter,
Raj Chunder Roy,
Raj Coomar Roy,
Rajendro Coomar Bose,
Rajendro Coomar Doss,
Rajendro Nath Roy,
Rajendro Nath Shumardar,
Rajendro Gupto,
Rajendro Lall Roy,
Raj Kissen Sen,
Raj Kisto Chowdry,
Raj Kristo Ghose,
Raj Kristo Gupto,
Raj Kristo Mookerjee,
Raj Mohun Banerjee,
Raj Mohun Banerjee,
Raj Mohun Dey,
Raj Mohun Sircar,
70 11 1 01 1 70

Rakhal Chunder Bose,

1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst. 1861 Colootollah Branch School. 1862 Seal's Free College. 1861 Hooghly Collegiate School. 1862 Salkea Aided School. 1862 Kunnogur Aided School 1861 Burrisaul School. 1862 Bishop's College. ... 1862 General Assembly's Inst. 1861 BerhamporeCollegiate Sch. 1862 Ditto. 1862 Teacher. 1862 Chittagong School. 1862 Umritsur School. 1861 Sarun School. 1861 Howrah School. 1861 Sanscrit College. 1862 Dacca Collegiate School. 1862 Burrisaul School. 1861 Colootollah Branch School. 1862 Mymensingh School. 1862 Kishnaghur Mission School. 1861 Colootollah Branch School. 1862 Paikparah Aided School. 1861 BerhamporeCollegiate Sch. 1862 C. M. S. Inst., Burdwan. 1862 Hallishur School. 1862 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. 1861 Colootollah Branch School. 1862 Ditto. 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School. 1862 Cal. Training School, 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. 1862 Colootollah Branch School. 1861 Burrisaul School. 1862 Pogose School. 1862 Mymensingh School. 1861 Hooghly Collegiate School

Rakhal Chunder Sen Gupto. Rakhal Chunder Shome, Rakhal Doss Dutt, Rakhal Doss Roy, Rameshur Bose, Ram Chunder Bhoomic, Ram Churn Mitter. Ram Comul Bose, Ram Gopal Chakee, Ram Gopal Chuckerbutty, Ram Gopal Dutt. Ram Gopal Viddyal, Ramjadoo Bhuttacharjee, Ram Kissen Mookerjee, Ram Kissen Chuckerbutty, Ram Lall, Ram Lall Banerjee, Ram Lall Chuckerbutty, Ram Lall Mookerjee, Ram Chand Rao. Ram Chunder Chatterjee, Ram Chunder Mookerjee, Ram Lall Bajpayee, Ram Lall Ghose, Ram Lall Sanyal, Ram Mohun Banerjee, Ram Nath Chuckerbutty, Ram Sunker Doss. Ram Rutten, Rammoy Bhuttacharjee, Ramroop Chatterjee, Ramrutten Mitter. Ramtunno Ghose, Ramgutty Gupto, Rashbehary Chatterjee, Rebeiro, E, Rebsch, C. S., Rhedoy Nath Bundoo,

1861 Cal, Training Academy. 1861 Hooghly Collegiate School. 1862 L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore. 1861 Ootterparah School. 1861 Colootollah Branch School. 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. 1862 Colootollah Branch School. 1861 Ditto. 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. 1861 Pubna School. 1861 Beauleah School. 1861 Private Student. ••• 1862 Santipore Aided School. 1861 Civil Engineering College. 1861 Dacca Pogose School. 1861 Gya School, 1861 Cal. Training Academy. 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. 1861 Syedpore Aided School. ••• 1862 Saugor School. 1862 Sanscrit College. . 1862 BerhamporeCollegiateSch. 1862 Kishnaghur A. V. School. ... 1862 Noral Aided School, 1862 Coomercolly School, 1862 Benares College. ••• 1862 Mymensingh School. ... 1862 Lahore Mission School. ... 1862 Agra College. 1861 Teacher. ... 1861 Coomercolly School. 1861 Cal. Free Church Inst. 1862 Colootollah Branch School. 1862 Cal. Free Church Inst. ••• 1861 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch. ••• 1862 St. Xavier's College. 1862 Bishop's College. ... 1862 Cal. Free Church Inst.

Rhedoy Nath Chuckerbutty, 1862 Burdwan Raja's School. Rojoni Canto Mookerjee, 1862 Howrah School. Rohini Coomar Bose, 1862 Commillah School. Rojoni Kanto Sen, 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. Rojoni Nath Mitter. 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School. ••• Roma Kanto Nundy, 1861 Burrisaul School. 1861 Benares College. Roma Nath Bhuttacharjee. ... Roma Nath Biswas, 1861 Barrackpore School. Roma Nath Ghose. 1862 Hooghly Branch School. ••• Romesh Chunder Lahory, 1861 Private Student. ... Roop Chunder Doss, 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. ••• Rossoraj Chatterjee, 1861 Colootollah Branch School. ٠.. Rugh Nauth, 1861 Bareilly College. ٠., Rughoo Nath Sahoy, 1861 Sarun School. ... 1861 Chittagong School. Rumjaun Ally, Russick Behary Biswas, 1862 Sanscrit College. ••• Russick Lall Ghose, 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School. Russick Lall Mitter, 1861 Private Student. ... 1862 Barrackpore School. Russomoy Soor, Rutno Dhur Dutt, 1862 Shibshagur School. ... Rye Churn Ghose, 1862 Rajpore A. V. School. Sagore Chunder Chuckerbutty, 1862 Culna Free Ch. Br. School. 1862 Lahore School. Sanghi Mull, 1862 Benares College. Sar Nath Banerjee, Saroda Churn Bose, 1862 Garden Reach School. Saroda Churn Mullick, 1861 Hooghly Branch School, Saroda Prosaud Chatterjee, 1862 Howrah School. Saroda Prosaud Mitter, 1862 Colootollah Branch School. Saroda Prosaud Sen. 1861 Ditto. ••• Saroda Prosaud Sen Gupto, 1862 Howrah School, ••• Saut Cowry Chuckerbutty, 1861 Serampore College. ... Saut Cowry Deb, 1862 Kunnogur Aided School.

•••

Saroda Prosaud Sen, Saroda Prosaud Sen Gupto,

Saut Cowry Deb,

Serajut Islam,

Seymour, T.,

Saut Cowry Chuckerbutty,

1862 Furreedpore School.1862 Doveton College.o 2

1862 Kunnogur Aided School.

1861 Colootollah Branch School

1862 Howrah School.

1861 Serampore College.

Shib Chunder Bose,

Shaikh Gouhur Ally, 1862 Patna School. Sham Chand Dhur. 1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst. Sham Lall Bysack, 1862 Calcutta Free Ch. Inst. Sham Lall Chatterjee, 1861 Cal. Training Academy. Sham Lall Dutt. 1862 Noral Aided School. Shama Churn Chuckerbutty. 1862 L.M.S. Inst. Bhowanipore. Shama Churn Ghose, 1862 Colootollah Branch School. Shama Churn Muzoomdar, 1861 Beauleah School. Shama Churn Sen. 1862 Dacca Collegiate School, Shama Mohun Chuckerbutty, 1861 Furreedpore School. ••• Shama Pudho Mookerjee, 1861 Salkea Aided School. ••• Sharoda Canto Sen, 1861 Mymensingh School. Sharoda Prosaud Banerjee, ... 1861 Dwarbasiny School. Sharoda Prosaud Mookeriee. 1861 Teacher. Sheo Pershad. 1862 Delhi School. Sheo Shunker Sahi, 1862 Sarun School. Shib Chunder Boydic, 1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst. Shib Chunder Dutt. ... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School. . 1861 Howrah School. Shib Chunder Mookerjee, Shib Chunder Naug, 1862 Dacca Collegiate School. Shib Chunder Shome, 1862 Teacher. Shib Chunder Soor, 1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst. Shib Kissore Muzoomdar, 1861 Mymensingh School, ... Shibo Puddo Chowdry, 1861 Hooghly Collegiate School. ••• Shiddeshur Banerjee, 1862 Hooghly Branch School. Shiddeshur Bose, 1861 Hooghly Collegiate School, ••• Shiddeshur Chatterjee, 1862 Benares College. ••• Shitol Chunder Mookerjee, 1862 Kallyghat Hindu Academy. Shiva Coomar Lall, 1861 Benares College. Shoodhungso Bhooshun Roy, 1862 Cossipore Aided School. ... Shoshodher Bhadoory, 1861 Teacher. ... Shoshe Bhooshun Banerjee, 1862 Amtah Aided School. Shoshe Bhooshun Dutt, 1861 Pubna School. ... Shoshe Bhooshun Mookerjee, 1862 Sanscrit College. ۹., 1862 Noral Aided School. Shoshe Bhooshun Sen, ... Shoshe Bhooshun Sen, 1861 Teacher. Shumbhoo Chunder Dev. 1861 Hooghly Collegiate School,

1861 Genl. Assembly's Inst.

Shib Chunder Pall. Sitta Nath Banerice. Sitta Nath Bose. Sitta Nath Ghose, Sitta Nath Mookerjee, Sitti Kant Mullick, Sochee Coomar Bose, Sohun Lall, Sonatun Bysack, Soondar Doss Goojratee, Soorjo Coomar Pundit, Soorio Kant Doss. Soorunion Pall, Soorut Nath Ghose, Sreedam Chunder Sein. Sree Kanto Gupto, Sree Kissen Moytree, Sree Kisto Mookerjee, Sree Monto Pakrashee. Sree Nath Chatterjee. Sree Nath Chowdry, Sree Nath Doss. Sree Nath Gooho, Sree Nath Gooho. Sree Nath Mitter, Sree Nath Mitter. Sree Nath Roy, Sree Nath Sein, Sreeputty Banerjee, Sreesh Chunder Roy. Stork, W. J.,

Sunnut Coomar Sen, Surdharee Lall, Surut Chunder Banerjee, Surut Chunder Banerjee, Surut Chunder Dey, Surut Chunder Raha, ... 1861 Hooghly Collegiate School, ... 1862 Colootollah Branch School-

... 1862 Taky School.

... 1862 Free Church Institution.

... 1862 Hallishur School.

... 1862 Cal. Training Academy.
... 1861 Colootollah Branch School.

... 1861 Bareilly College.

... 1861 Hindu School.

... 1862 Benares College.

... 1861 Civil Engineering College.

... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School.

... 1862 Colootollah Branch School.

... 1861 Ditto.

... 1862 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.

... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School.

... 1861 Bauleah School.

... 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School.

.. 1861 Beauleah School.

... 1861 Burrisaul School.

... 1862 Hooghly Branch School.

... 1862 Coomercolly School.

... 1861 Mymensingh School.

... 1861 Burrisaul School.

... 1862 Tagoria Aided School.

... 1862 Cal. Training Academy.

... 1861 Dacca Collegiate School.

... 1862 Burrisual School,

... 1862 Sanscrit College.

... 1862 Beauleah School.

... 1862 St. Thomas' College, Co-

... 1861 Hindu School.

... 1861 Private Student.

... 1862 Howrah School.

... 1862 Bullutee School.

... 1862 Hindu School.

... 1861 Commillah School.

03

Surut Chunder Sen.

Sustee Churn Sen,

Syud Hossein,

Syud Mahomed Yusuf, Syud Qummuroodeen Ahmed,

Tacoor Doss Ruckhit,

Taradhun Bhuttacharjee, Tarra Nath Chuckerbutty.

Tarra Prosaud Banerjee,

Tarra Prosaud Roy,

Tarra Prosunno Banerjee,

Tarra Prosunno Mitter, Tarra Prosunno Pattuck,

Tarra Prosunno Roy,

Tarra Prosunno Roy,

Tariny Churn Bhadoory,

Tariny Coomar Ghose,

Tariny Kanto Bhuttacharjee,

Thompson, J.,

Tin Cowry Banerjee,

Toolsey Doss Roy, Toolsey Doss Seal,

Trigona Prosaud Bose,

Troylokho Nath Bhur,

Troylokho Nath Bose, Trovlokho Nath Chuckerbutty,

Troylokho Nath Mookerjee,

Troylokho Nath Pall,

Umbica Churn Banerjee, Umbica Churn Bose.

Umbica Nath Chuckerbutty,

Umbica Churn Mookerjee,

Umbica Churn Mookerjee,

Umbica Churn Shome, Ummer Nath Chatterjee,

Ummirto Lall Deb,

Unnoda Prosaud Banerjee.

Unnoda Prosaud Chatterjee,

1861 Teacher.

1861 Chittagong School.

1861 Colootollah Branch School,

1861 Patna School.

1861 Teacher. •••

1862 Teacher.

1861 Medical College.

1862 Furreedpore School.

1861 Teacher.

1862 Dacca Collegiate School.

· 1862 Colootollah Branch School.

1862 Barripore Aided School.

1862 Sheebpore A. V. School.

1861 Hindu School. ...

1861 Colootollah Branch School.

1862 Joynarain's College. ...

1861 Burdwan Raja's School. ...

1861 Dacca Pogose School.

1862 St. Paul's School. •••

1862 Beerbhoom School.

1861 Hindu School.

1862 Colootollah Branch School*

1862 Beerbhoom School.

1861 Hindu School.

...

1862 Free Church Institution.

1861 Kunnogur Aided School.

1861 Burrisaul School.

1862 Cal Training Academy. •••

1862 Howrah School.

1862 Ditto. ...

1861 Mymensingh School.

1862 Junye Training School.

1862 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.

1861 Dacca Collegiate School.

1861 Cuttack School. •••

1861 Kunnogur Aided School. ---

1862 Barripore Aided School.

1862 Hooghly Branch School.

Unoocool Chunder Chatterjee, Uttol Behary Ghose, Wemicke, J. A., Williamson, J. C., Woma Churn Dutt. Woma Churn Seal. Woma Narion Sein. Womesh Chunder Mitter, Womesh Chunder Mitter. Womesh Chunder Roy, Wemesh Chunder Sen, Womesh Chunder Sircar. Wooma Nath Sen, Woopender Chunder Bose, Woopender Chunder Bysack, Wuheedooddeen Ahmed, Wyatt, G., Younan, J.,

1861 Salkea Aided School. 1862 Hooghly Collegiate School. ... 1861 Doveton College. ... 1862 Serampore College. ... 1861 Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst. 1862 Santipore Aided School, 1861 Hindu School. 1862 Free Church Institution. 1862 Colootollah Branch School. 1861 Calcutta Free Ch. Inst. 1862 Furreedpore School. 1862 Beerbhoom School. 1861 Beauleah School. 1862 Free Church Institution. 1862 Midnapore School, ... 1862 Mudrissa College.

1861 Doveton College.

1862 Bengal Academy.

1863.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Amanut Hossein,
Anundo Gopal Sen,
Aubinash Chunder Mullick,
Banerjee, S. N.,
Baney Madhub Roy,
Basten, J.,
Behary Lall Bose,
Behary Lall Mullick,
Behary Lall Mookerjee,
Benode Behary Chowdry,
Benode Behary Mitter,
Beven, E.,
Bhola Nauth Ghose,
Bhola Nauth Dey,
Bhoobun Mohun Bose,

Patna Collegiate School: Kishnaghur Collegiate School. Hindu School. ... Doveton College. Hooghly Branch School. Lahore Mission School. Kunnogur Seminary. Hooghly Collegiate School. Bancoorah School. Calcutta Training Academy. ... Calcutta Training School, Queen's College, Colombo. Hindu School. •.. Ootterparah School.

Burdwan Rajah's School.

Bhoobun Mohun Roodoor, Birjo Mohun Prosaud, Bolly Chand Dutt, Boycunto Nauth Doss, Bunko Behary Khan, Burroda Prosaud Buxee. Cally Doss Bhunjo. Cally Doss Soor, Cally Dhon Chatterjee, Cally Dhon Chatterjee, Charu Chunder Chatterjee, Chunder Bhooshun Chuckerbutty,... Chunder Coomar Roy, Chunder Canto Sen, Chunder Shekhur, Cockburn, E., Coutto, E., Dhrobo Lall Sen. Doorgadass Mookerjee, Doorga Prosunno Mookerjee, Doyal Chunder Doss. Fernando, D. G., Futtick Chunder Burocah. Futtick Chunder Doss. Fuzlool Kudeer. Gobindo Chunder Dutt. Gobindo Chunder Mitter, Gopal Chunder Ghose, Gopal Chunder Gupto, Gopal Chunder Saha,

Heera Sing. Hurnarion, Hur Nauth Bhuttacharjee. Hurish Chunder Baneriee. Hurree Churn Banerjee, Hurree Churn Chuckerbutty.

Gopal Lall Mookerjee,

Gungadhur Mookerjee,

Bhaugulpore School. Colootollah Branch School. ... Mymensingh School. Kishnaghur Collegiate School. Berhampore Collegiate School. Colootollah Branch School.

Calcutta Free Church Inst.

Hooghly Collegiate School. Sanscrit College. Ootterparah School.

Teacher, Bagnaparah School. Kishnaghur A. V. School. Chittagong School. Burrisaul School.

Bareilly College. Doveton College. St. Xavier's College. •••

Calcutta Free Church Inst. Hooghly Collegiate School. ...

Teacher. Beauleah School.

...

Queen's College, Colombo.

Gowhatty School. ... Pogose School. Calcutta Mudrissa. Colootollah Branch School.

Ditto. ... Cuttack School.

L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.

Comercolly School,

Calcutta Training Academy. •••

Teacher. •••

Aimere School. •••

Ditto.

Furreedpore School. ...

Kandee School. ...

Ilsoba Mondly Aided School. ... Kallyparah Aided School.

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Janokey Prosaud, Jogender Nauth Chowdry, Jogesh Chunder Ghose, Joygopal Chowdry, Joykissen Sen, Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee, Juguth Chunder Banerjee. Juguth Chunder Doss, Juguthbundhu Dutt, Juguthdoorlub Bysack, Kally Coomar Doss. Kally Coomar Mitter, Kanny Lall Mitter. Kedaressur Sein, Kedar Nath Opadhya, Khunday Roy, Khetter Chunder Ghose, King, M., Kirparam, Kishory Mohun Roy, Koylas Chunder Banerjee, Kovlas Chunder Bose, Kristo Behary Sen, Lalita Prosaud, Lewis, G., Luchmy Narion, Mahomed Bakur. Mann, W. Mohendro Nath Banerjee, Mohendro Nath Dutt, Mohesh Chunder Banerjee, Mohim Chunder Ghose. Mokhoda Prosaud Ghose, Mothora Nauth Chatterjee, Mudden Gopal Sircar, Mudden Mohun, Napal Chunder Bose, Nilcomul Newgy,

Patna Collegiate School. Colootollah Branch School. Baraset School. Howrah School. • • • Hindu School. Colootollah Branch School. Ootterparah School. Mymensingh School. Chittagong School. ... Hindu School. Burrisaul School. ... Aimere School. Oriental Seminary. ... Colootollah Branch School. Calcutta Free Church Inst. Agra College. Chingurah Free Church Inst. Civil Engineering College. • • • Agra College. Colootollah Branch School. Patna Collegiate School. Colootollah Branch School. Ditto. Agra College. ••• Jullundur Mission School. Mozufferpore School. Patna Collegiate School. Doveton College. Calcutta Training School. Colootollah Branch School. Bancoorah School. ... Pubna School. Kishnaghur Collegiate School Dacca Collegiate School, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate School. • 11 Bareilly College.

> Gya School, Mymensingh School,

Nobin Chunder Ghose,

UNDER-GRADUATES.

Nobin Chunder Mitter, Nobin Chunder Sen. Nundo Lall Bundoo. Nursing Naraen, O'Donnel, G. H., Okhov Coomar Mullick, Omesh Chunder Bose. Omesh Chunder Ghose, Omesh Chunder Lahoory, Opender Chunder Deb, Opendro Nath Ghose, Opender Nath Mitter, Parbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Parbutty Coomar Chand. Peara Lall, P., Poorno Chunder Baneriee. Poorno Chunder Banerjee, Poorno Chunder Chuckerbutty, Poorno Chunder Mookerjee, Prem Nauth. Preo Nauth Sing. Promotho Nauth Chatterjee, Prosunno Coomar Mitter. Prosunno Coomar Mookerjee (Junior), Pundit Bishumbhur Nath, Punmeshree Doss.

Radha Kissen, Radha Nauth Rov. Radharomun Biswas, Radharomun Gangooly, Raj Coomar Acharjea, Raj Coomar Mookerjea, Rajendro Chunder Deb, Rakhal Chunder Ghose. Ramcally Gupta, Ramdoorlub Khan. Ram Jwun.

Colootollah Branch School. Chinsurah Free Church Inst. Chittagong School. General Assembly's Inst. ---Sarun School. ٠.. Doveton College. Howrah School. ••• Hooghly Collegiate School. ... Burrisual School. Colootollah Branch School. Ditto. Benares College. ... Coloofollah Branch School. ٠., Berhampore Collegiate School. Dacca Collegiate School. ... Lahore School. ... Kishnaghur Collegiate School. ••• Howrah School, Hooghly Collegiate School. . . . Berhampore Collegiate School. ... Lahore Mission School. Sulkea School. Hindu School. ••• Kishnaghur Collegiate School. Colootollah Branch School. Teacher. Bareilly College. ••• Delhi School. Balasore School. Hindu School.

Teacher. ••• Burrisaul School. ... Calcutta Free Church Inst. ... Hooghly Branch School. ... Seal's Free College. Santipore English School.

Ajmere School.

Hooghly Collegiate School.

Ramroop Ghose, Ram Taruck Mookerjes, Roodroo Prosonno Sing, Rughubuns Sahoy, Rughubur Sahoy, Russick Lall Dutt. Rutnessur Surmah Burrooah,

Ruttun Chand.

Saroda Prosaud Chatterjee,

Shaikh Mohur Ally, Shaikh Muffezzoodeen,

Shamkissore Bose.

Sheetul Chunder Sett. Shib Chunder Banerjee, Shoshe Bhoosun Banerjes,

Shoshe Bhooshun Chatterjee (Senior,)

Shoshe Bhooshun Dutt, Shoshe Bhooshun Sirkar,

Shunker Lall,

Shurut Chunder Mozoomdar,

Sohun Lall,

Soodhee Hookum Sing,

Soonder Lall. Sreenauth Dass. Sreenauth Dutt, Sreenauth Ghose,

Sreenauth Gupto,

Sreenath Paul. Sreeram,

Tariny Churn Sandel,

Taruck Nath Gangoolly. Taruck Nath Mitter,

Tiery, E. R.

Trenetro Nauth Bhuttacharjea, Troyluckho Nath Banerjee,

Troyluckh Nath Dutt. Watling, S. H.

Woodoy Chunder Bose,

Wooma Churn Doss,

Benares College.

Bancoorah School.

Beerbhoom School.

Sarun School.

Joy Narain's College.

Colootollah Branch School.

Sheebsagor School.

Agra College. ...

Hooghly Collegiate School, ...

L. M. S. Institution. ••• Bancoorah School.

•••

Dacca Collegiate School ... Howrah School. •••

Bhaugulpore School. ...

Dacca Collegiate School.

Ooterparah School.

Colootollah Branch School. Kishnaghur Mission School, ...

Ajmere School. •••

Dacca Collegiate School. ...

Delhi School. Lahore School.

Bareilly College. ••• Burrisaul School,

Teacher. •••

Ditto. ...

Burrisaul School.

Hooghly Branch School. •••

St. Stephen's College, Delhi. •••

Furreedpore School. •••

L.M.S.Institution, Bhowanipore. •••

Boroe School, • • • Doveton College. •••

Hooghly Branch School.

Dacca Collegiate School. •••

Barrackpore School. ...

Patna Collegiate School. ... Colootollah Branch School.

Ditto. •••

...

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Abdoor Ruheem,
Abdoor Ruheem,
Abdoos Sobhan,
Addy Churn Mookerjee,
Ajoodhya Nauth Chatterjea,
Akber Khan,

Amrito Coomar Surbadhicarry,

Ananda Chunder Inkil, Anund Chunder Bose, Ata-oor-Ruhman. Aubinash Chunder Banerjea, Aubinash Chunder Banerjea. Aubinash Chunder Baneajea, Aubinash Chunder Chatteriea, Aubinash Chunder Chatterjea, Aubinash Chunder Goopto, Aubinash Chunder Mookerjea, Audhor Chunder Doss, Aumoolea Rutten Bysack, Aunnoda Chunder Mookerjea. Aunnoda Churn Mookeriea. Aunnoda Prosaud Ghose. Aunnoda Prosaud Sing, Aushootoss Bose, Aushootoss Sing. Aushootoss Soor, Bama Churn Ghose,

Baroda Prosaud Ghose, Batholomeusz, M. L., Basee Lall.

Baney Madub Sing.

Baroda Gobindo Sen.

Bed Canto Bhuttacharjea,

Baney Madub Chatterjea,

Bedoo Bhoosun Mookerjes,

... Calcutta Mudrissa.
... St. John's College, Agra.

... Beerbhoom School.
... Santipore School.

... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.

... Calcutta Mudrissa.

... Khanakool Kishnagur A. S. School,

... Mymensing School.
... Burrisaul School.
... Calcutta Mudrissa.

... Colootollah Branch School. .

... Berhampore Collegiate School.
... Calcutta Free Church Inst.

. Ditto.

... Sodepore Aided School.
... Bansbarriah Free Church Inst.

... Hooghly Collegiate School.

... Bangla Bazar School.

... Calcutta College.

... Bagnaparah School,

... Cossipore Aided School,
... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution,

... Goburdangah School.

... Calcutta Training Academy.

... Calcutta College.

... Calcutta Training Academy,

... Amptah School.

... Teacher.

... Calcutta Training School.

... Beauleah School.
... Benares College.

Queen's College, Colombo.

... Delhi School.

... Private Student.

... Calcutta Training Academy.

Behary Laul Banerjea, Behary Laul Chowdry, Behary Laul Ghose, Behary Laul Ghose. Behary Laul Mookerjea, Behary Laul Mookerjea, Behary Laul Seal, Bejoy Gobindo Chowdry, Bejoy Kanto Bagchee, Bemola Churn Mozoomdar. Benode Kristo Bose. Benode Laul Gangooly, Bepin Behary Mitter, Bepin Behary Mookerjea, Bepin Behary Mookerjea, Beressur Chuckerbutty, Beressur Mitter, Bharut Chunder Dutt. Bhobany Churn Dutt, Bhobany Prosaud Sen, Bhobo Tara Ghose, Bhola Nauth Dey, Bhola Nauth Ghosal, Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea, Bhoobun Mohun Dey, Bhoobun Mohun Chunder. Bhoobun Mohun Ghose, Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea, Bhoop Sen Sing, Bhuggoban Chunder Mookerjea, Bhuggoban Chunder Sannyal, Bhusun Indoo Banerjea, Bishu Nauth Surmah, Bissessur Sen, Bishumbhur Roy, Bistu Chunder Doss, Bolly Laul Nundy, Bonomally Ghose,

Barrackpore School. Satragachee E. School. Hooghly Branch School. ••• Beerbhoom School. Baraset School. ... Jehanabad School. ••• Garden Reach School. ... Calcutta Training Academy. Berhampore Collegiate School. Jugguthbulubpore School. ... Seal's Free College. Bengal Academy. ... Beerbhoom School. Hooghly Branch School. Bora School. Benares College. ... Calcutta Free Church Inst. Commillah School. ... Hindu School. Pogose School. Colootollah Branch School, Oriental Seminary. Ilsoba Mondlye School. ••• Hallyshur School. Hindu School. ... Garden Reach School. Jehanabad School. Colootollah Branch School. ... Gya School. ... Santipore E. School. Rowile Aided School. Jessore School. Calcutta Free Church Inst. Pogose School. ... Bauleah School. ... Kishnaghur Collegiate School. Chinsurah Free Church Inst.

Calcutta College.

Bonomally Roy,
Bonomally Sen,
Boydo Nauth Mookerjea,
Brojendro Coomar Dutt,
Brojo Nauth Ghose,
Buldeo Sahai,
Bundyram Chatterjea,
Bunko Behary Bhutto,
Bunko Behary Ghose,
Bunsee Dhur,
Bunwaree Lall,
Bunwaree Lall Bose,
Buzlool Huque
Cally Bhoosun Banerjea,

Cally Churn Doss,
Cally Coomar Dutt,
Cally Kissore Dutt,
Cally Prosonno Moitro,
Cally Prosonno Roy,
Charu Chunder Mitter,

Choiton Kristo Naugh, Chooney Laul Singh,

Chotoorbhooj Dahn, Chundee Churn Ghose, Chundee Churn Sen, Chunder Bhoosun Bose,

Chunder Bhoosun Mookerjee, Chunder Canto Bose,

Chunder Canto Gangooly, Chunder Coomar Bhuttacharjea,

Chunder Coomar Gooho, Chunder Coomar Sen, Chunder Madub Doss,

Chunder Nath Gooho, Chunder Nath Somadhar,

Corea, G. E., Cornelius, G. E., Cuylenbrug, H. V., ... Berhampore Collegiate School.

... Comercolly School.

... Berhampore Collegiate School.

... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.

... Colootollah Branch School.

... Delhi School.

... Kallyghaut Hindu School.
... Hooghly Collegiate School.

... Kandee School.
... Umritsur School.
... Monghyr School.
... Hindu School.
... Calcutta Mudrissa.

... Konnugger Seminary.
... Hooghly Collegiate School.

... Dacca Collegiate School.

... Mymensingh School.
... Sanscrit College.

... Calcutta Free Church Inst. ... Calcutta Training School.

... Calcutta College.

... Burdwan Maharaja's School.
... Ditto.

... Jonye Training School.
... Burrisaul School.
... Jessore School.
... Hindu School.

... Colootollah Branch School.
... Dacca Collegiate School.

... Calcutta Free Church Inst.

... Furreedpore School.

... Chinsurah Free Church Inst. ... Khajah Abdool Gunney's Sch.

... Dacca Collegiate School.

... Hindu School.

... Queen's College, Colombo.... Ramkistopore Training School.

... Private Student.

D'Cruze, G., Dabee Prosaud, Dabee Prosaud, Debendro Nauth Bose, Debendro Nauth Mitter. Debendro Nauth Neogee, Deen Doyal Sen, Deno Nauth Chuckerbutty, Deno Nauth Dutt, Deno Nauth Mookerjea, Deno Nauth Mookerjea, Deno Nauth Sen, DeSilva, C., Dewan Chand. Dhone Kristo Dey, Dhurmo Narain Bhutto, Dolall Chunder Dey, Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty, Doorga Doss Doss, Doorga Doss Dutt, Doorga Nauth Bagchee, Doorga Narain Ghose, Doorga Nauth Mozoomdar, Doorga Prosaud Dutt, Doorga Prosonno Mookerjee, Douglas, J., Dukhina Churn Bhuttacharjea, Dwarka Mohun Doss, Dwarka Nauth Dutt. Dwarka Nauth Gupta, Dwarka Nauth Sen. Eshan Chunder Bose, Eshan Chunder Chuckerbutty, Fattoo Nauth Doss, Ferdinands, W. S., Fukeer Chunder Sircar,

Futtick Laul Mookerjea,

Fuzlur Rouff,

Doveton College. Lahore School. Bhagulpore School. Calcutta College. Oriental Seminary. Calcutta Training School. ... Burrisaul School. ... Calcutta Training Academy. South Boroe School. Alipore School. ---Jonye Training School. Teacher. St. Thomas' College, Colombo. Lahore Mission School. Hooghly Collegiate School. Sylhet Mission School. ••• Ditto. ••• Pogose School. Ditto. ••• Calcutta Free Church Inst. Bauleah School. Hindu School. Bauleah School. Commillah School. Baraset School. Civil Engineering College. Beerbhoom School. Dacca Collegiate School. ... Hindu School. Colootollah Branch School. ... Khajah Abdool Gunny's Sch. Jehanabad School. Mymensingh School. Pogose School. ••• Queen's College, Colombo. ... Oriental Seminary. Hooghly Collegiate School. Burrisaul School.

Gobindo Chunder Doss, Gobindo Chunder Ghosal. Gobindo Chunder Ghose, Gobindo Chunder Sing, Gomes, H. D., Goopee Nauth. Gooroo Doss Sein, Gooroo Gobindo Bhoosun. Gooroo Nauth Banerjea, Gooroo Prosunno Dutt. Gopal Chunder Banerjea, Gopal Chunder Banerjea, Gopal Chunder Bose, Gopal Doss Baneriea, Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty, Gopal Chunder Dutt, Gopal Chunder Dutt. Gopal Chunder Mozoomdar, Gopal Doss, Gopal Kristo Ghose, Gosto Behary Dhur, Gour Chunder Biswas, Gourango Chunder Sircar, Gourhurry Chuckerbutty, Grindro Nauth Bose. Grish Chunder Bagchee, Grish Chunder Bose, Grish Chunder Chowdry. Grish Chunder Ghose, Grish Chunder Gupto, Guggun Chunder Sen, Gulzar Behary, Gungadhor Mookerjee,

Gunpat Rao,

Gobindo Chunder Banerjea, Teacher. Dacca Collegiate School. Calcutta College. General Assembly's Inst. ••• Patna Collegiate School. ... Doveton College. ... Umritsur School. Burrisaul School. Teacher. Kallypara Aided School. ••• Calcutta Training Academy. ... Colootollah Branch School. Calcutta Free Church Inst. Howrah School. ... Hooghly Branch School. ... Banglabazar School. ••• L.M.S.Institution, Bhobanipore. ••• Hindu School. ... Oriental Seminary. ••• Umritsur School. Colootollah Branch School. ... Seal's Free College. ... Furreedpore School. ••• Beauleah School. ••• Bangalitollah Preparatory Sch. Chinsurah Free Church Inst. ••• Berhampore Collegiate School. ... Calcutta Free Church Inst. ... Pogose School. ••• Garden Reach School, Hindu School. Commillah School. St. John's College, Agra. ... Bangalitollah Preparatory Sch. ... Teacher. Gungakissore Ghose, ••• Gunga Narain Barrick, Ditto. ••• Saugor School, ... Haran Chunder Mookerjee. Barrackpore School. ...

Heera Lall Bagchee, Heera Lall Mitter, Heera Lall Mookerjee, Heera Lall Seal, Hem Chunder Banerjee, Hem Kally Chatterjee,

Hem Chunder Dutt. Hill, H. W., Horu Nauth Mozoomdar, Hurkissen, Hurryhur Chunder Sen, Hurish Chunder Banerjee, Hurro Lall Dutt. Hurro Sunkur Bhuttacharjee, Hurry Madhub Mitter, Hurry Mohun Chatterjee, Hurry Mohun Doss, Hurry Mohun Gangoolly, Hurry Nath Dutt, Hyland, J., Imdad Hossein. Indur Behary, Indro Nath Banerjee, Jadub Chunder Chatterjee, Jadub Kristo Doss, Jadub Kristo Sen. Jayewardene, J. A., Jeebanudo Bhuttacharjee, Jeebun Kristo Pall, Jogendro Chunder Roy, Jogendro Nauth Muzumdar, Jogendro Nauth Palit, Jogendro Nauth Roy, Jogendro Nauth Roy, Jogesh Chunder Halder, Jogeshur Ghose,

Johory Lall Samunto,

... Serampore College.

... Hindu School.

... Kallyghat Hindu Academy.

... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.

... Calcutta Training Academy.

... London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

... Free Church Inst., Calcutta.

... Doveton College.

... Kishnagur Mission School.

... Lahore Mission School.

... Dacca Collegiate School.

... Ampta Aided School,

... Nizamut School.

... Berhampore Collegiate School.

... Calcutta Training Academy.

... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.

... Teacher.

... Kallypara School.

... Boroe School.

... St. Xavier's College.

... Private Student.

... Muzufferpore School.

... Bhaugulpore School.

... Noral Aided School.

... Private Student.

... Asiatic Training Institution,

... Queen's College, Colombo.

... Sanscrit College.

... Hooghly Collegiate School.

Ditto.

... Free Church Inst., Calcutta.

... Cuttack School.

• • •

... Calcutta Training Academy.

... Berhampore Collegiate School.

... Oriental Seminary.

... Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.

... Burdwan Raja's School,

Joseph, J., . Joshoda Dolal Ghose, Joteermoy Dutt, Joykristo Chatterjee, Judoo Nauth Ghose. Judoo Nauth Sen. Judoo Nauth Sookul. Juggodish Chunder Bose, Juggodishur Dutt, Juggodishur Mookerjee, Jumeaux, A., Kalberer, J. A., Kalla Chand Dey, Kally Coomar Burdhon. Kally Kinkur Dutt, Kally Kristo Chowdry, Kally Prosunno Ghosal, Kally Prosunno Mookerjee, Kaminee Coomar Gangoolly, Kantee Chunder Biswas, Karta Krishn, Kashe Chunder Mozoomdar. Kadar Nauth Ghose. Kadar Nauth Biswas, Keshub Chunder Mookerjee, Khetter Mohun Chunder, Khetter Mohun Sandel, Khetter Mohun Sen Gupta, Khetter Nauth Banerjee, Khetter Nauth Ghose, Khetter Nauth Ghuttuck. Khetter Paul Chuckerbutty, Kirty Chunder Deb, Kishory Lall Mookerjee, Kishory Lall Roy, Komul Kissen Roy Chowdry, Koonjo Kishore Home, Koylash Chunder Balo,

Civil Engineering College. Calcutta Free Church Inst. Hindu School. Calcutta Free Church Inst. Barrackpore School. Seal's Free College. ••• Kishnaghur Collegiate School. ... Colootollah Branch School. Burdwan C. M. S. Institution. ••• Bancoorah School. Queen's College, Colombo. ---Serampore College. Oriental Seminary. Nizamut School. ... Chittagong School. Burdwan Rajah's School. Cuttack School. ••• Berhampore Collegiate School. ••• Banglabazar School. ••• Colootollah Branch School. ... St. John's College, Agra. ... Mymensingh School. ••• Seal's Free College. Oriental Seminary. ... Purneah School. Oriental Seminary. Calcutta Free Church Inst. ••• Sanscrit College. Hallishur School. • • • Konenuggur Seminary. ••• Puruleah School. ••• Hindu School. Sylhet Mission School. ••• Colootollah Branch School. ... Ditto. Howrah School. •••

Mymensingh School.

Commillah School.

•••

Koylash Chunder Bhuttacharjee,

Koylash Chunder Doss,

Koylash Chunder Doss Dutt,

Koylash Chunder Chatterjee,

Koylash Chunder Roy,

Kovlash Chunder Sen.

Krickenbeeck, C. J.,

Kristo Chunder Banerjee,

Kristo Coomar Doss,

Kristo Coomar Sen.

Kristo Doss Banerjee,

Kristo Gobindo Gossie.

Kristo Kissore Dev.

Lackersteen, J.,

Luchme Narain Pundit.

Lumsden, M. A.,

Lyons, J. C.,

Madhub Chunder Ghose.

Mahomed Abdool Quadir,

Mahomed Asud Ali Khan.

Mahomed Menhaj Uddin,

Mahomed Mostumser Bellah. Mahomed Mothekuff,

Mahomed Wajed,

Makun Lall,

Makun Loll Sircar.

Martyrose, C. A.,

Mohadeo Dutt,

Mohanundo Dev.

Mohendro Chunder Banerjee,

Mohendro Lall Mookerjea,

Mohendro Nath Dutt,

Mohendro Nath Ghose.

Mohendro Nath Mullick,

Mohendro Nath Mitter,

Mohendro Nath Roy,

Mohesh Chunder Sanial,

Mohima Chunder Doss,

Calcutta Free Church Inst.

Sanscrit College. ...

Midnapore School.

Berhampore Collegiate School.

Calcutta Free Church Inst.

Banglabazar School. •••

Queen's College, Colombo. •••

Colootollah Branch School. ...

Chittagong School.

Pogose School.

Serampore College. •••

Bancoorah School.

Hindu School.

Doveton College.

Sarun School.

Doveton College. •••

Private Student. ---

Bangalitollah Preparatory Sch. ...

Balasore School. ...

Agra College. •••

Jessore School. ...

Calcutta Mudrissa. •••

Kishnaghur A. V. School. •••

Burrisanl School. ...

Delhi School.

Seal's Free College. •••

Dacca Collegiate School.

Sarun School. ---

Bancoorah School.

Ditto. •••

Calcutta Free Church Inst. •••

Barripore School. ...

Calcutta College. •••

Hooghly Collegiate School. ...

Colootollah Branch School. •••

Hindu School. . . .

Jessore School.

Pogose School

...

Mohima Chunder Muzoomdar, Monmohun Ghose, Monmohun Roy. Mothoor Mohun Bysack. Mothoora Mohun Sircar, Mudden Mohun Dey, Mudhusudun Chowdry. Mudhusudun Doss. Mutty Lall Chatterjee, Mutty Lall Doss, Mutty Lall Roy. Nebarun Chunder Mookerjee, Nerode Koomar Sing, Nilcomul Bagchee, Nilmadhub Chatterjee, Nilrutton Mitter. Nitto Gopal Chatterjee. Nittya Nundo Roy, Nobin Kristo Khasnobish. Nocoor Chunder Ghose. Nogendro Nath Chatterjee, Nogendro Nath Mookerjee, Nottobur Chunder, Nundo Lall Baneriee, Nundo Lall Bhuttacharjee, Nundo Lall Bhuttacharjee, Nundo Lall Dev. Nundo Lall Sircar, Nundyram Doss. Nusseeruddeen Hyder, Odoyto Churn Chuckerbutty, Okhoy Chunder Paul, Okhoy Coomar Roy Chowdry, Omesh Chunder Chowdry,

Omesh Chunder Dutt. Omesh Chunder Moytri,

Omesh Chunder Dey,

Comercolly School. Burdwan Raja's School. Berhampore Collegiate School. Khajah Abdool Gunny's School. Chinsurah Free Church Inst. Hindu School. ... Kishnaghur A. V. School, ••• Dacca Collegiate School. ••• Baraset School. Chinsurah Free Church Inst. ••• Hooghly Branch School. ... Private Student. •••

Teacher. Bancoorah School. South Boroe School. Kishnaghur Collegiate School. ••• Beerbhoom School.

Hooghly Collegiate School.

Pogose School. Benares College. Kishnaghur Collegiate School. ... Civil Engineering College. Calcutta Free Church Inst. ...

Howrah School. Ditto.

Santipore English School. Calcutta Training Academy. Calcutta Free Church Inst. ... Gowhatty School. ... Colingah Branch School. ... Calcutta Training Academy. ••• Kishnaghur Mission School. ...

Hindu School. **...** Pogose School. ...

London Missionary Society's ٠... Institution, Bhowanipore.

Ditto. Beauleah School. Onadi Nath Mookerjea, Onil Chunder Mookerjea, Opendro Chunder Mookerjea, Opendro Lall Bose, Opendro Nauth Sen,

Ordho Chunder Bhadoory, Osheny Coomar Chuckerbutty, Otendro Nundon Tagore, Otool Kissen Bose, Otool Chunder Chatterjea, Otool Chunder Mookerjes, Paranagama, J. R., Parbutty Churn Muzumdar, Peary Lall Audicarry, Peary Lall Sen, Peary Mohun Bose, Peary Mohun Gupto, Peary Mohun Mookerjea.

Pereira, T., Pereira, T. H., Perera, G. Poorno Chunder Banerjea, Poorno Chunder Lahiry, Porter, J., Pran Bulub Dutt. Prankrishna Chatterjea, Pran Nauth Biswas. Preo Nauth Doss. Preo Nauth Ghose, Preo Nauth Mitter. Probhat Nauth Roy, Probode Chunder Dutt, Probodha Chunder Chatterjea, Procesh Chunder Dey, Procash Chunder Mookerjea.

Ootterparah School.

Hindu School.

Bancoorah School.

Colootollah Branch School.

London Missionary Society's Institution.

Private Student. •••

Pogose School. ...

Hindu School.

Calcutta Training Academy. ...

Oriental Seminary.

Sulkeah School. ...

Queen's College, Colombo.

Burrisaul School.

Calcutta College.

Colootollah Branch School.

Noakholly School.

Bansbarea Free Church Inst.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

St. Xavier's College.

St. Thomas' College, Colombo. ...

Queen's College, Colombo.

Ootterparah School.

Santipore English School.

Bengal Academy. ...

Cutwa School.

Sanscrit College.

Mymensingh School.

Cossipore Aided School.

Hooghly Collegiate School. ...

Burdwan Rajah's School.

Dacca Collegiate School. Hooghly Branch School.

••• Howrah School. ...

Pogose School.

...

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

Procash Chunder Roy,
Prosunno Chunder Ghose,
Prosunno Coomar Banerjea,
Prosunno Coomar Bose,
Prosunno Coomar Bose,
Prosunno Coomar Chund,
Prosunno Coomar Chatterjea,

Prosunno Coomar Daneary, Prosunno Coomar Roy, Prosunno Coomar Seal, Prosunno Coomar Sen. Protap Chunder Banerjea, Puddolochun Palit, Punchanun Dutt. Pundit Jai Nauth, Pundit Kanyah Lall, Purmanundo Dutt. Radha Canto Banerjee, Radha Canto Chowdhry. Radha Canto Ghose, Radha Kissore Chuckerbutty, Radha Loll Roy, Radha Romun Dutt. Radha Romun Sett. Raj Coomar Chatterjea, Raj Coomar Mookeriea. Raj Kissen Roy, Raj Kristo Chuckerbutty. Raj Kristo Mookerjee, Rai Lall Ghose. Raj Mohun Banerjea, Rakhal Chunder Ghose, Rakhal Doss Dutt. Ram Chand. Ram Chunder Mozoomdar,

Ram Churn Mookerjea.

Ram Coomar Dey,

- ... Colootollah Branch School.
- ... Hooghly Collegiate School.
- ... Alipore School.
- ... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
- ... Bancoorah School.
- ... Dacca Collegiate School.
- ... Khanakooll Kishnaghur A. S. School.
- ... Colootollah Branch School.
- ... Berhampore Collegiate School.
- ... Pogose School.
- ... Burrisaul School.
- ... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
- ... Howrah School.
- ... Colootollah Branch School.
- ... Lahore School.
- ... St. John's College.
- ... Bancoorah School.
- ... Howrah School.
- ... Goburdungah School.
- ... Pogose School.
- ... Ditto.
- ... Private Student.
- ... Hooghly Collegiate School.
- ... Calcutta Free Church Inst.
- ... Kallyparah Aided School.
- ... Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
- ... Hooghly Branch School.
- ... Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
- ... Jonye Training School.
- ... General Assembly's Inst.
- ... Ooterparah School.
- ... Seal's Free College.
- ... Oriental Seminary.
- ... Lahore School.
- ... Berhampore Collegiate School.
- ... Pooree School.
- ... Sylhet Mission School.

Ramdhone Mookerjea, Ram Doyal Ghose, Ramgopal Sen. Ram Jadub Tolapatro, Ramjis Rai, Ramkissen, Ramkissen Sandel, Ramkrishna Chatterjea, Ram Krishna Chatterjea, Ram Loll Sen, Ram Loll Roy, Ram Prosad Bose, Ram Ram Dutt, Ram Rutten Pattuck. Reid, R. J., Rhedoy Chunder Bose, Rhedov Chunder Chatteriea, Rhedoy Nauth Chatterjea, Rojoni Canto Banerjea, Rojoni Canto Sen, Rojoni Nauth Bose, Romoni Canto Sen, Romunkisto Dey, Ruma Nauth Bose. Ruma Nauth Ghose, Russick Chunder Sen, Russick Loll Bose. Russick Loll Bose, Russoraj Chuckerbutty, Rye Chunder Nusker, Saroda Coomar Baneriee, Saroda Kristo Doss, Saroda Prosaud Neugy, Scott, A. E., Senanayake, B. A., Sham Behary, Sham Lall Mullick.

Shamsunder Doss,

Boroe School. Chinsurah Free Church Inst. Bhangulpore School. Bauleah School. St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Umritsur School. Calcutta Free Church Inst. Sanscrit College. Joy Narain's College. Burrisaul School. Kishnagur Mission School. Balasore School, Burdwan Maharaja's School. Cutwa School. Doveton College. Bora Aided School. Bancoorah School. Ditto. Burrisaul School. Commillah School. Tagoriah Aided School. ... Bauleah School. Calcutta Free Church Inst. Mozufferpore School. General Assembly's Inst. Burrisaul School. ... General Assembly's Inst. ... Barrackpore School. Chinsurah Free Church Inst. Colootollah Branch School. Private Student. Dossora Aided Vernacular Sch. ... Berhampore Collegiate School. Doveton College. ••• St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

Bareilly College.

Chittagong School.

Calcutta Training Academy.

Shama Churn Dutt,

...

Shama Churn Nundy, Shama Prosaud Roy, Shama Puddo Chowdry, Shib Chunder Dutt, Shib Chunder Koolovi, Shibdoss Bhuttacharjee, Shibohurry Pattock, Shidhoo Nath Banerjee, Shitul Prosaud. Shiva Chunder Bhattacharjee, Shoroop Chunder Chand, Shoshe Bhushun Banerjee, Shoshe Bhushun Bose (1st), Shoshe Bhushun Bose (2nd), Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee (Senior), Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee (Junior), Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee (Junior), Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee, Shreedam Churn Chunder,

Shumboo Nath Dutt, Sitta Nauth Banerjee, Sitta Nath Mookerjee, Soolokhun Mull, Srish Chunder Dutt, Soorjo Coomar Bysack, Soorjo Kanto Mitter, Shree Churn Mookerjee, Sree Dhur Ghose, Sreenath Chunder Bose, Sree Nath Chuckerbutty, Sree Nath Doss, Sree Nath Mitter. Steven, H. F., Stork, E. S.,

Sunsar Chunder Sen Gupto, Surrut Chunder Mookerjee, Sustibur Mookerjee,

Hindu School. Calcutta Training Academy.

Colootollah Branch School. Ditto.

Hindu School. •••

Calcutta Training School. •••

Serampore College.

Barripore Aided School. ...

Calcutta Free Church Inst. ...

Calcutta College. • • •

Joy Narain's College. Sylhet Mission School. •••

Calcutta Training School. ...

Hooghly Collegiate School. •••

Hooghly Branch School.

Barrackpore School.

Ditto. Ootterparah School. Howrah School.

Oriental Seminary.

••• Pogose School.

Hooghly Collegiate School. Hooghly Branch School. •••

Lahore Mission School.

Calcutta Training School.

Colootollah Branch School. Calcutta Training School. ...

Ootterparah School.

Myapore Aided School.

Midnapore School. •••

General Assembly's Inst.

Jessore School. ...

Santipore English School.

La Martiniere College. ...

St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

St. John's College, Agra.

Private Student.

Civil Engineering College.

Tacoor Doss Banerjee, Taffuzul Hossein, Tajumol Hossein, Tajummool Hossein, Tara Churn Roy, Tara Puddo Banerjee, Tara Puddo Ghose. Tara Prosunno Ghose, Tarasunker Doss. Tareny Churn Mookeriee. Tareny Churn Sen, Taruck Chunder Sen. Taruck Nath Mitter, Tei Chunder Bose, Thakur Doss, Thomas, W., Thudman, J. J., Tillekeratne, D. A., Tin Cowry Gupto, Torah, J. M., Toupaint, B. A., Troilokho Nath Mitter, Tulluttuff Hossein, Umbica Churn Ghose. Unnoda Prosaud Chatterjee, Watson, A., Welsh, J. W., Woodoy Narion Sing, Wooma Churn Banerjee, Wooma Churn Roy, Wooma Lochun Mozoomdar, Woomesh Chunder Bose, Woomesh Chunder Ghose, Woomesh Chunder Mitter, Wyatt, F., Wyatt, E. N.,

Kunnogur Seminary. Beauleah School. Calcutta Mudrissa. Bareilly College. ••• Ranaghat School. Jessore School. . . . Goopeenathpore Aided School. ••• Ilsoba Mondly Aided School. Burrisaul School. Kishnaghur Collegiate School. Pogose School. ... Dacca Collegiate School. Noral Aided School. Calcutta College. Lahore Mission School. Doveton College. ... St. Thomas' College, Colombo. ... Queen's College, Colombo. ••• Calcutta Training School. ••• La Martiniere College. ••• St. Thomas' College, Colombo. . . . Calcutta Free Church Inst. Berhampore Collegiate School. ••• Ampta Aided School. Sacrapooly Aided School. Jullunder Mission School. ... Doveton College. ••• Burdwan Rajah's School. Baraset School. ... Jerat Aided School. Commillah School. Dacca Collegiate School. Pogose School.

Sarun School.

Doveton College.

Ditto.

•••

•••

SCHOLARSHIPS AND MEDALS.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At L. M. S. Degree.

In Midwifery, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

Mohindro Loll Sircar, ... 1861 Medical College.
Nittanundo Nundy, ... 1862 Ditto.

In Surgery, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

Rajkristo Banerjee,	•••	1861	Medical College.
E. L. Koch,	•••	1862	Ditto.
F. Keyt,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,	•••	1864	Ditto.

In Medicine, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

*Mohindro Lall Sircar, ... 1861 Medical College.

*Nittanundo Nundy, ... 1862 Ditto.

Kalla Chand Halder, ... 1863 Ditto.

At the First Examination for the Degree of L. M. S.

In Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Rajkristo Banerjee,	•••	1858	Medical College
A. W. D. Bandernaike,	•••	1859	Ditto.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Dey,	•••	1863	Ditto.
Gobindo Chunder Chatterjee,	•••	1864	Ditto.

In Chemistry, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

•••	1858	Medical College.
•••	1859	Ditto.
•••	1860	Ditto.
•••	1862	Ditto.
•••	1863	Ditto.
•••	1864	Ditto.
	•••	1859 1860 1862 1863

^{*} Receives one Scholarship only, under para. 33 of the Regulations.

In Materia Medica, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

G. D. McReddie,	•••	1858	Medical College.
Kamickhya Nauth Acharjee,	•••	1859	Ditto.
Kalla Chand Holdar,	•••	1860	Ditto.
Baney Madub Bose,	•••	1862	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Banerjee,	•••	1863	Ditto.

In Botany, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Mohindro Loll Sircar,	•••	1858	Medical College.
Nittanundo Nundy,	••	1859	Ditto.
Joseph Carbery,	••	1860	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Dutt,	••	1863	Ditto.

In Physiology Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Mutty Lall Mitter, .. 1864 Medical College.

Gold Medals.

At B. L. Degree Examination.

Opendro Nath Mitter, Boycunt Nath Sen,		1862 1864	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.) Ditto.	
At L. C. E. Degree Examination.				

Denonath Sen, •• 1861 Civil Engineering Coll.
Ramrutten Muzumdar, •• 1862 Ditto.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

- 1. Presidency College, (General and Law Depts.)
 Calcutta.
- 2. Medical College, Calcutta.
- 3. Civil Engineering College, Calcutta.
- 4. Hooghly College.
- 5. Dacca College.
- 6. Kishnaghur College.
- 7. Berhampore College.
- 8. Agra College.
- 9. Benares College.
- 10. Saugor School.
- 11. Sanscrit College.
- 12. Ajmere School.
- 13. Bareilly College.
- 14. Patna College.

(Unconnected with Government.)

- 15. Bishop's College.
- 16. Doveton College, Calcutta.
- 17. St. Paul's School.
- 18. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
- 19. La Martiniére College, Calcutta.
- London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.
- 21. Serampore College.
- 22. Queen's College, Colombo.
- 23. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
- 24. St. John's College, Agra.
- 25. Joy Narain's College, Benares.
- 26. St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

AFFILIATION.

- 1. Institutions or departments of Institutions may be affiliated for Law, Medicine, Civil Engineering, and for the B. A. Degree.
- 2. The power of affiliating rests with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other Chief Educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and, if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the Institution is situated.

- 3. The application must contain:-
- (a) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.
- (b) A statement shewing the provision made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.
- (c) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for 5 years at least.
- 4. The Syndicate may, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in their Despatch No. 62, dated 13th September, 1854. The scheme was originally prepared by the Council of Education in the early part of 1854, at the request of the Marquis of Dalhousie, then Governor-General of India.

To carry out this scheme, an allowance of Rs. 7,640 per mensem was sanctioned for the instructive establishment.

Eight Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to this College, and are tenable by graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A. viz.:

The Burdwan Scholarship,value 50 Rs. a month.

٠,,	Dwarkanath Tagore,	,,	5 0	,,	,,
٠,,	Bird,	,,	40	,,	,,
٠,,	Ryan,	,,	40	,,	,,
"	Jeypore,	,,	30	,,	"
,,	Hindu College 3 Scholarships @	30	each.		

The College is open to all classes of the community. All students pay an admission fee of Rs. 10. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 10 and in the Law Department one of 5 Rupees.

Students are admissible on producing a certificate of having passed the University Entrance Examination, or on passing an Examination at the College, of the same nature as that for University Entrance Candidates.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Branch.

. Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. J. Sanders, Professor of English Literature.

Mr. E. B. Cowell, M. A. Professor of History (on leave.)

Mr. W. Grapel, M. A. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Mr. J. Stephenson, B. A. Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Mr. H. F. Blanford, Professor of Natural Science.

Baboo Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjee, B. A. Professor of Yernacular Literature.

Mr. E. R. Ives, B. A. Assistant Professor of Literature.

Mr. P. Hordern, B. A. Assistant Professor of Literature.

Mr. J. S. Rees, Assistant Professor of History.

Mr. Stigant, Assistant Professor of History (on leave.)

Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, offg. Assistant Professor of History.

Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjee, Assistant Professor of Vernacular Literature.

Law Branch.

Mr. W. A. Montriou, Professor of Jurisprudence and Indian Law.

Mr. J. Goodeve, Professor of English Law (on leave.)

Mr. W. Grapel, M. A., Officiating.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck, in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of Scholarship-holders, free Students and paying Students. The number of Free Students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying Students are required to pay an admission fee of Co.'s Rs. 15, and 5 Rs. per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students; they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College Regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rupees (400) four hundred a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:

To *Students of the 4th and 5th years, 14

Senior Scholarships at 12 Rupees a month, ... 168 0 0

^{*} For Students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

To Students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month,	64	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation	-	·	Ū
To brudents of the old year, o augmentation			
Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month,	40	0	0
To Students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior Scholar-			
ships at 8 Rs. a month,	64	0	0
To Students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto,	64	0	0
Total, per mensem,Rs.	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to Students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose, according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c. of the holder may be awarded to Students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

Carrection of Security John and I telled by Carass.	5th year.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.	Medl. Wards Secret. Samonths. Girl. Sargi. do., Loc. Lift. Girl. Wards Secret. Sargi. do., Loc. Lift. Fig. 1 of Lift. Outdoor Dis. With cas and Clint. With cas and Clint. With cas and Clint.
	4th year.	(inclu) v.; urisp urisp erfori d ope	Medl. Wards Genoths. 6 months. Cind Ci
	3rd year.	s Anatomy gy. lica. emistry.	Medl. Wards c. ri Medl. Wards c. ri Medl. Wards c. ri G. months. F. ri G. months. F. ri G. months. F. ri G. ri
	2nd year.	Descriptive and Surgi. Descriptive and Surgi. Comparative cal Anatomy. General Anatomy and General Anatomy and Dissections. Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry. Redical.	
	1st year.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany.	

Norg.—Students are recommended also to attend Lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the Junior Subjects, with which they may not feel themselves familiar, during their third year.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu.

2. The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of the Government of India and is as follows.

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery. Practical Pharmacy.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.

Hospital attendance.

,	Medical months.	Wards	4	Medical months.	Wards	6
	Surgical months. Outdoor D months.	Wards ispensary	4	Surgical months.	Wards	6

- 3. If duly qualified, the Student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native Doctor.
- 4. The Students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as Soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in civil hospitals and dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of Study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed instead of the Urdu as a medium of communication.

The Students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar Examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The Students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Curator of \(\) J. Ewart, M. D. the Museum. Professor of Comparative } J. Ewart, M. D. Anatomy and Zoology, Professorof Descriptive and S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S. Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, 1st Demonstrator of Ana- \ Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Nilmatomy. dhub Mookerjee. Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Juggo-2nd ditto ditto ditto, bundoo Bose, M. D. T. Anderson, M. D. Professor of Botany, Professor of Materia Me- Norman Chevers, M. D. dica and Clinical Medicine,

Officiating Professor, S. C. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D. Professor of Chemistry, F. N. Macnamara, M. D. Professor of Medicine, E. Goodeve, M. D., (on leave.) Officiating Professor, Norman Chevers, M. D. Professor of Surgery, J. Fayrer, M. D., F. R. C. S. Professor of Midwifery, T. E. Charles, M. D. (offg.) Professor of Medical Juris. C. T. O. Woodford, M. D. prudence, Professor of Ophthalmic C. Archer, M. D. Medicine and Surgery, Officiating Professor, F. N. Macnamara, M. D. Professor of Dentistry, J. P. Smith, M. D.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy,

Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Tumiz Khan.

Teacher of Materia Medica, Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Doorga Doss Kur.

Teacher of Medicine,

Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Prosono Coomar Mitter.

Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Ram Narain Doss.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

 Principals.
 Secretaries.

 1835 M. J. Bramley.
 1837 David Hare,

 1856 J. McRae, M. D.
 1841 F. J. Mouat, M. D.

 1856 T. W. Wilson, M. D.
 1854 E. Goodeve, M. B.

 1857 W. C. B. Eatwell, M. D.
 1855 F.N. Macnamara, M. D.

 1860 S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S. (officiating.)

 1861 N. Chevers, M. D.

B

College of Civil Engineering, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was established by Government, in 1856, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

The course of instruction extends over three years, and is adapted to the Regulations of the University in the Faculty of Engineering.

Any person may be admitted to the College who has passed the Entrance Examination of the University. Applications for admission are to be made to the Principal on or before the 20th of May.

The annual session commences on the 23rd of May in each year, and closes on the 1st of May.

The Government of India is prepared to give, and for the present guarantees employment, within the following limits yearly, to such students as pass the test for the Public Works Department, laid down in Chapter II. of the Public Works Code, viz.

5 appointments in the Engineer branch.	2 to Europeans. 3 to Natives.	Salary beginning with from Rs. 100 to 200 per mensum.
13 ditto ditto in the upper subordinate branch.	5 to Europeans. 8 to Natives.	Salary beginning with 60 Rs. per mensem.
30 ditto ditto in the lower subordinate branch.	30 to Natives.	Salary beginning with 25 Rs. or 40 Rs. per mensem, according to equalification.

These appointments will be given, as prizes, to the most distinguished students when the number of those that qualify exceeds the limits specified. All are appointed on probation for the first year.

Holders of Government Scholarships are permitted to retain them in this College, subject to the usual conditions.

There are two "Forbes" Scholarships (instituted to perpetuate the memory of Major General Forbes of the Bengal Engineers, each of Rupees 10 per mensem in value, tenable for one year, subject to progress.

All prizes are awarded on the same conditions that obtain in the other Government Colleges, viz.:—no student over 21 years of age can receive a scholarship, nor if over 23 years, a prize.

All students pay an Entrance fee of Rs. 10 and a monthly fee during the first year of Rs. 3, during the second year of Rs. 4 and during the third year of Rs. 5.

A limited number of outstudents are permitted to attend the College on payment, in advance, of a fee of Rs. 15 each session, for each branch of study they desire instruction in. They are not required to undergo any Entrance Examination, but must produce satisfactory testimony of good character, and must, in every way, conform to the Regulations of the College. They are not permitted to compete with the regular students at the public Examinations for Prizes or Scholarships. In the prosecution of their studies, they have the same advantages as the regular students. An outstudent joining after the commencement of a session, must pay the full fees for that session.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.

Mr. T. Martin, B. A. and C. E. (officiating.)

R 2

PROFESSORS.

Engineering.

Mr. T. Martin, B. A. and C. E.

Mathematics.

Mr. H. Scott Smith, B. A. T. C. D.

Constructive Design and Surveying.

Lieut. G. S. Hills, Royal Engineers, (on leave).

Mr. Stirling, (officiating.)

Surveying and Topographical drawing.

(Vacant.)

Drawing.

Mr. Colesworthy Grant.

MASTERS.

Surveying and Engineering.
Baboo Khetter Nath Bhuttacharjea.

Mathematics.

Baboo Taruck Nath Dutt, B. L.

Sanscrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was founded in 1824, for the encouragement of the study of the Sanscrit language and literature, and at first Sanscrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to all respectable Hindus, without any distinction of caste. The Schooling fee is one Rupee per month. The upper students read the University Course. There are twenty senior Scholarships, varying from twenty to

ten Rupees per month, and ten Junior Scholarships of eight Rupees each.

All the students, with the exception of the two last classes, learn Sanscrit and English.

A valuable Sanscrit Library of Manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of 800 Rupees per annum is chiefly applied to the purchase of standard English works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

ENGLISH.

Principal,	Edward B. Cowell, M. A., (on leave).
Officiating,	Prosonnocumar Sarbadhicary.
Head master,	Kaliprasouno Chatterjee.
Second ditto,	Tarineechurn Chatterjee.
Third ditto,	Poresh Nath Banerjee, B. A.
And two other Engl	lish Masters.

SANSCRIT.

Professor of Philosophy,	Joynarayan Sharma.
Ditto of Law,	Bharatchandra Sharma.
Ditto of Rhetoric,	Premchandra Sharma.
Ditto of Literature,	Dwarakanath Sharma.
Ditto of Grammar,	Taranath Sharma.
And eight other Grammar	Pundits.

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Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mohammed Moshim, a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman who dying without heirs, in the year 1856, left his large property, yielding an annual

income of 45,000 Rupees, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the Funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus fund of Rs. 861,100. This fund was devoted to founding and endowing the Hooghly College. It was further increased by a portion of the original Zemindari and by the lapse of various pensions with which the estate had been burdened.

It consists of two departments, an English and an Arabic, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

	English.		Oriental.		
	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	
Government, Mohammed Moh-	•••		11	15	
sim's Scholarships, Ranee Kuttiani's	•••	100	2	•••	
Scholarship, Hooghly Zemindan	2	•••	•••	•••	
Scholarship,		2		•••	

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Arabic Department.

Vacant, Head Moulvee.

Three Arabic Teachers (Moulvees.)

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School, by the General Committee of Public Instruction in the year 1835. In 1841, it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 3-8.

A silver Medal, called the Donnally prize, is awarded annually of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkarree Commissioner's office in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnally.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

W. Brennand, Principal.

G. Bellett, M. A., Professor.

S. Lobb, M. A., Professor.

Shomanath Mookerjee, Assistant Professor.

Opendronath Mitter, M. A. & B. L., Law Lecturer.

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Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government, in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 3-8.

The College building is a noble edifice, standing upon 3 beegahs of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected, at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Rani Surnomoye of Cossimbazar.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,-Afred Smith, M. A.

Head Master, -W. Masters.

2nd Ditto,-Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt.

Nine native teachers and two Pundits.

PRINCIPALS.

1845 Captain D. L. Richardson.

1846 Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.

1855 Edward Lodge, B. A.

1857 James Graves, M. A. (officiating).

1857 Leonidas Clint, B. A.

1858 Alfred Smith, M. A.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was opened in November, 1853. A College building is in course of erection; the foundation stone having been laid by the Lieutenant-Governor on Wednesday the 29th July, 1863. The local contributions to the building, with accruing interest, amount to upwards of fifty-eight thousand Rupees, to which it is expected, the Government will add an equal sum.

Annual Prizes to the amount of Rs. 150 are given by Government, and the native community usually contribute about three to four hundred more.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3-8.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Robert Hand, Principal.

David Carnduff, Head Master.

Eshan Chandra Banerjya, Second Master.

Baboo Hurry Doss Ghose, officiating.

Eleven assistant English Teachers and three Pundits.



Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862 and raised to a College in 1864. Instruction is given, up to the stand-

ard of the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta, in Science, History, English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Professor.

J. V. Rogers.

Masters.

J. Behrndt.

T. P. Manuel.

L. F. L. Fenvre.

Hurry Lal Roy, B. A.



Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Agra College is partly supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was established by the direction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1823-4, and placed under the superintendence of a local Committee, consisting of the Government Officials of the place, with a paid Secretary, who also acted as overseer of the Institution.

It was opened to all classes of the population, and "was designed to diffuse more widely than Native Schools, the possession of useful knowledge, to give a command of the language of ordinary life, and of official business—to teach, principally, Hindee and Persian, with the native mode of keeping accounts (Leelavattee) and to have instruction in Sanskrit and Arabic. It was not designed to impart an elementary Education: the pupils were expected to have made considerable progress before their admission."

Separate teachers of Sanskrit, Hindee, Persian, and Arabic were appointed. All were taught gratuitously, and more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole received stipendiary allowances.

Subsequently, in successive years, the introduction of new subjects, and the addition of new teachers gradually changed the character of the Institution, from that of a purely Oriental School to that of an Anglo-Vernacular College, with upper and lower departments of study, having a Principal, and containing (1862) no pupil who does not study English with Urdu or Hindee.

ENDOWMENTS, &c.

This College is endowed by a fund in the districts of Agra and Allyghur, amounting to about a lakh and a half of rupees, from villages formerly held by Gungadhur Pundit, (who held his Jágir, under Educational services, from a late Rajah of Gwalior); the interest of which fund and the annual collections from the villages exceeded 20,000 Rupees. To this have been added, from time to time, by Government, additional allowances for Teachers, Scholarships, &c., both sources of revenue amounting annually to about 35,000 Rupees. There are also Scholarships endowed by various private benefactors amounting to one hundred Rupees a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.-K. Deighton, B. A.

Officiating Professor of Literature and History.—R. A. Lloyd, B. A.

Professor of Mathematics.— (Vacant).

Head Master. - S. E. Marston.

FEES.

The fees of Students vary with the income of the parents. Those whose monthly income is Rs. 100, pay Rs. 5; those who have Rs. 70, pay Rs. 3; and those who have only Rs. 30, pay one Rupee: all incomes under Rs. 30 are charged 8 annas per month. An entrance fee of 2 Rupees is paid by all.

Queen's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Benares Sanscrit College was founded by Government in 1791 for the cultivation of the language, literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830 an English Institution was established, distinct from the Sanscrit College at first, but incorporated with in it 1853.

MONTHLY AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

English Scholarships,Rs.	365	0	0
Sanscrit ditto,	113	0	0
Anglo-Sanscrit ditto,	185	0	0

Total Rupees, 663 0 0

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M. A., Principal.

E. E. Rogers, M. A. Professor of Mathematics (on leave to Europe.)

Bireshwar Mittra, M. A. Officiating ditto.

D. Tresham, Lecturer in Chemistry (temporary).

Kali Nath Mozoomdar, ditto Physiology (temporary).

- E. H. H. Goulding, Head Master.
- E. R. Watts, Supernumerary Master.
- A. S. Phillips, B. A. Assistant ditto. •
- C. S. Platts, Assistant to Principal.

Sixteen Native Masters.

SANSCRIT DEPARTMENT.

H. Kern, Ph. D., Anglo-Sanscrit Professor.

Pramada Doss Mittra, Assistant ditto.

Thirteen Pundits.

Two English Teachers.

FORMER SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS.

Captain Fell.
John Muir, C. S.
Major Thoresby.
Rev. A. W. Wallis, M. A.
James R. Ballantyne, LL. D.

Bareilly College.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces. It was opened as a school in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The College building was erected in 1842, at a cost of Rs. 40,000 contributed partly by Government, and partly by private subscriptions, including one of Rupees 5000 from His Highness the Nawab of Rampore.

The average number of pupils attending the College in 1862 was 345.

The College is open to all classes, on payment of entrance and monthly tuition fee; the latter varies from eight annas to five Rupees according to the income of the parents or guardians of the boys. Seven senior and sixteen junior Scholarships, aggregating Rs. 214 per mensem, were gained by pupils in the Departmental and University Examinations of 1862.

Attached to the College is a boarding house, opened in 1860, for pupils from Tehsili and other district schools. It contains 44 lads, of whom 7 are Mussulmans, 14 Brahmans and the rest Hindoos of other castes.

COLLEGE ESTABLISHMENT.

- H. Templeton,—Principal. E. Constable, M. A.—Mathematical Professor.
- J. Graves,—Head master. Sixteen junior Masters and teachers.

Saugor School.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.

Instruction in languages is given in English, Urdu and Hindi.—The first of which is compulsory on all students.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Nine Government scholarships of the annual aggregate value of Rs. 360.

FEES.

The fees are regulated by the income of the parents; and range from 4 annas a month upwards for each student.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

And seven Junior English and Vernacular Masters.

Ajmere Collegiate School.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This Institution, after having been closed for many years, was re-established in the early part of 1851, under the management of the late Dr. Buch, who was subsequently appointed to the Principalship of the College at Bareilly. In 1861 it was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular School.

Fres.

Students are admitted on the payment of an Entrance fee equivalent to the tuition fee at which their parents' incomes may be rated.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The only endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore is distributed into 12 junior scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends.

Connected with the school are an Observatory, which is used for giving instruction in practical Astronomy, and a Lithographic Press. A well supplied library, which owes many of its most valuable works to the munificent bequest of the late lamented Col. Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, is accessible alike to residents of the station and pupils of the school.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

- J. F. Goulding, Superintendent.
- J. Statham, Head Master.

Pundit Amoluk Chund, teacher of Mathematics and 2nd English Master.

Vacant, 1st Persian Teacher.

Pundit Sheo Narain, 1st Hindi Teacher.

Ten assistant Teachers.

Queen's College, Colombo, Ceplon.

AFFILIATED, 1859.

This Institution was founded, under the name of the Colombo Academy in the year 1836, during the government of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and is supported by the Government of Ceylon, who pay all the salaries and other necessary expenses; these are in part repaid by the fees received from the students, which vary from £1-15 annually, in the lowest classes, to £7-10 in the highest.

The only endowment is the "Turnour Prize," which was instituted in 1843, from a fund raised for the purpose of testifying respect for the memory of the late Hon'ble George Turnour, at which time the following resolution was passed by the subscribers.

"That the interest of the money raised (£190) be devoted to give one prize yearly in the Colombo Academy, to the most advanced and best conducted scholars; that the sum so awarded be called 'The Turnour Prize,' and be placed under such regulations as the Central School Commission may establish."

In the year 1861, a Resolution was passed by the Central School Commission of Ceylon, establishing seven Queen's Scholarships in connexion with Queen's College; three being junior Scholarships, of the value of £12 per annum, tenable for three years by students in the Upper School of the Academy, to be awarded to the best answerers at the annual competitive Examinations open to all Candidates; and four being senior Scholarships, of the value of £20 per annum, tenable for four years by students in Queen's College, Colombo, one to be awarded each year to that student who, at the University Entrance Examination, shall stand first

of the Ceylon Candidates in the order of merit in the first division.

The Colombo Academy was, for many years, the only Institution in the Island, with the exception of one supported by the American Board of Missions at Batticotta near Jaffna, which professed to give a liberal education to its alumni. Several of its former students have filled and are now filling high offices on the Bench of the Supreme Court, in the Executive and Legislative Councils of Ceylon, and in other important positions.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1836 Rev. Joseph Marsh.

1838 Rev. John Fearby Haslam, A. M., Cambridge.

1842 Rev. Barcroft Boake, A.B., T.C.D.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.

Rev. Barcroft Boake, A.B., T.C.D.

Professors.

John Henry Marsh, Edinburgh.

Walter Joseph Sendall, A. B., Cambridge.

Assistants.

Edwin Ludovici.

Daniel Gogerly.

Adrian de Zoysa. Marcellus Perera.

John Perera.

Egbert Ludikens.

— Jansz.

- Fritsz.

Gabriel Fernando.

Vincent Siding.

Drawing Master.
Vander Straat.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton, primarily as an aid to evangelistic work; which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as missionaries, catechists, or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830 the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students, not intended for clerical or educational work.

FOUNDATION.

One fellowship, founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships, founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of scholarships have rooms, boarding, and tuition, free of charge.

TRUSTEES.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

VISITOR.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

MEMBERS.

W. Kay, D.D.,* Principal.

T. Skelton, M. A. Senior Professor.

Krishna Mohan Banerjea, † Second Professor.

PRINCIPALS.

1821 William Hodge Mill.

1841 George Undy Withers.

1849 William Kay.

* Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.

† Member of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service.

Bobeton College.

(FOUNDED, 1855.)
AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education.—In 1855 a legacy of two lakes and 30,000 Rupees, was bequeathed to the Institution, by the late Captain John Doveton.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Two scholarships varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month, are annually given to the two students who pass highest in the First division in the Entrance Examination or First Examination in Arts—The number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight—If held along with a Government Scholarship, its amount is deducted from the above sums. Each scholarship caries with it the privilege of free education.

A gold medal of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best scholar in one of the advanced classes.

VISITOR.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.

Secretary.—R. A. Fink.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Classics and Philosophy, J. W. McCrindle, M. A., Principal.
Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, H.
Blochmann.

English Literature, History, Physiology, &c., H. Roberts.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. A. Morgan.

1855 George Smith.

1859 J. W. McCrindle, M. A.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845 and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

Foundation, Scholarships and Prizes.

- 1. Foundation.—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.
- 2. Bishop Wilson's Scholarship.—Two scholarships of 20 Rupees a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

Present Scholar :- Charles Kirkpatrick.

3. Prizes.—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Medal list for 1862:—Charles Kirkpatrick, College Dept. Charles Paterson, School Department.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The subjects of Examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read, are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

LIST OF RECTORS.

1847 Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.

1849 Rev. S. Slater.

1852 Rev. H. Sells.

1852 Rev. J. Richards, M.A.

1855 Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.

1859 Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.

1862 Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.

PATRON.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Visitors.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

The Rev. the Principal of the Bishop's College.

Instructive Staff.

Rector, Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.

Divinity and Classics, Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.

History and English Literature, R. Boycott, Cheltenham Training College.

Mathematics, G. H. Simmons, Cheltenham Training College.

Free Church Institution.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youth under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments, a College department, and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the College department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, and Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanscrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of Natural and Revealed religion.

For the last 20 years, the average number of pupils has exceeded a thousand; of whom about a hundred and fifty belong to the College department.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

- 1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small scholarships of 5 or 6 rupees per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.
- 2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.
- 3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins' Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

1. Endowed prizes:—The Hawkins' gold medal of Rs. 100 to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Memorial Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of 40 or 50 Rupees, founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for especial exercises or essays.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

Professors and Teachers, Rev. W. C. Fyfe, Rev. K. S. Macdonald M. A.; Rev. J. D. Don; W. Robson, M. D.; Umesh Chandra Sarkar, B. A.; Ishan Chandra Ghose; Umesh Chandra Chatterjea; Ishan Chandra Singha; Brojonath Sarma; Romanath Sarma; with upwards of 20 assistant native Teachers and Pundits in the School Department.

SCHOLARS.

A considerable number are Under-graduates of the Calcutta University; some have obtained the degree of B. A. Of those who have been trained in the Institution, several are now ordained ministers of the gospel; some have proved successful teachers in Government and other Colleges and schools; some have excelled in the medical and other departments; some occupy the office of Deputy Magistrates and other influential posts in the general service of Govern-

ment, and many are honourably employed in connection with Mercantile, Railway, Surveying and other operations of public utility.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France, and a Major-general in the service of His Majesty, the King of Oude. By his will he bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government of the Supreme Court.

GOVERNORS.

The Governor-General, the members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

FOUNDATION BOYS.

The Governors from time to time, select from among the Christian population of Calcutta, a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 75 boys on the establishment of the school. These boys are entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the school. Boarders and day-scholars may be admitted at the discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March, 1836. It is divided into two departments, College and School, The Educational Staff consists of a Principal, a Head Master, and five assistant Masters, together with Surveying, Drawing and Music Masters and a Pundit.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Two Scholarships are also then awarded, tenable for two years, one in the College Department of Rs. 20 a month, one in the 1st class of the school, of Rs. 16.

ACTING GOVERNORS.

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.

The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr.

The Hon'ble G. Campbell.

The Ven. Archdeacon Pratt.

The Rev. J. C. Herdman.

Secretary and Medical Officer, F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

PRINCIPAL.

C. W. Hatten, B. A.

Head Master.

J. T. D. Cameron, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

Assistant Masters.

- J. Thurlow, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.
- G. Davis. H. Gick. J. Hodges. G. J. Forbes. Drawing Master, C. Augier. Surveying Master, T. A. Jones. Music Master, C. J. Desterbique. Pundit, Ramnarain Mookerjee.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a Library, a Hall, and fourteen class-rooms, was first opened.

It is supported by the funds of the London Missionary Society, by voluntary contributions, and by a fee of eight annas levied on each scholar. The number of scholars usually in the Institution is nearly 500. A branch school at Behala has an attendance of 130.

It is intended to give a thoroughly good secular and Christian education in English. The course of study comprehends English, Indian and General History; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mathematics; Bengali Grammar and Literature; Sanscrit Grammar; Christian Evidences, and English Literature. Besides the general department, there is, connected with the Institution, a theological class for training Christian natives for Missionary work.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. Mullens, D. D., Principal.

Rev. E. Storrow.

Rev. W. Johnson, M. A.

Mr. A. H. Joyce.

Fourteen native teachers and one pundit.

St. Xabier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's

College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as in the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of study is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to the wants of this country. One or two years training in the elementary division is generally required before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars, at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. J. De Vos, Rector.

Rev. L. Veys, Prefect of Studies.

Rev. Charles de Pennaranda, Prefect of Discipline.

Professors and Masters.

Rev. J. Carbonnelle, M. A. Mr. W. L. Johnston.

Rev. F. Carette. Moonshee Wahid Khan.

Rev. M. Cornelius. Pundit Gopaul Chunder Ghose. Rev. H. Everard. Drawing Master—J. Bennett.

Rev. H. Everard. Drawing Master—J. Bennett.
Rev. C. Sapart. Music Master—M. Desterbecq.

Rev. H. Shea. Two Sub-prefects.

Berampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of

India, by the Rev. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman and W. Ward, who together with Col. Trefling, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821, it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark consisting of certain premises to the northwest of the College and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this charter was confirmed at the special request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings amounting to about £15,000 was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the Colleges were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by two European Professors and a European Superintendent of the lower school, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College department is about *thirty*, in the school *five hundred*.

The interest of funds raised by Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths, connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding School for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about 40 Rs. monthly

are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the Library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special intention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the council are J. C. Marshman, Esq., M. Townsend, Esq., M. Wylie, Esq. Revs. J. Sale and J. Trafford; Secretary, Rev. W. Sampson.

The education is conducted by Rev. J. Trafford, A. M, Principal, Rev. W. Sampson, Professor of Mathematics, and E. Dakin, Esq., Head Master of the school.

St. John's College, Agra.

This College was established in 1850, in connection with the mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853; and at the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, the number of students on the rolls had reached 330 under the able superintendence of the Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A. the first principal.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name,

value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

- 2. There are also two endowed theological scholarships, founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who shew themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.
- 3. Other scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.
- 4. A scholarship, of the value of Rs. 5 per month at east, is awarded to each student who has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

FEES.

Every student is required to pay entrance and schooling fees, ranging from 4 annas to Rs. 3 per month, according to the income of his parent or guardian.

PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A.

1858 Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A.

1861 Rev. J. Barton, M. A.

1863 Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A. The Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A., ex-principal, although he has declined for the future the responsible charge of the College, still continues to assist in giving instruction in various branches of study.

Head Master, R. J. Bell, Esq.

ENGLISH TEACHERS.

Mr. Williams.

Baboo Harry Churn Chuckerbutty.

Baboo Hira Lal Baboo Muttra Das, and others.

URDU, PERSIAN AND ARABIC TEACHERS. Moonshee Kamer Uldin.

, Nur Allah, and others.

Joy Narain's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A Free School was founded in the year 1818 by Rajáh Joy Narain Ghosal, Bahadoor, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rupees 200, increased by Government to Rupees 452, and appointed the Committee of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association for the time being trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the enquiries of the learned of this ancient city on subjects of Science, History and Religion."

In 1853, the spacious school room provided by Joy Narain having been found insufficient for the number of students-the present building was erected; at the same time the school was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Thomason,	102
Vankatacharya's,	260
Munshi Situl Sing's,	200
Rajáh Sutt Churn Ghosal's,	160

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. H. D. Hubbard, M. A.,	${\it Principal}.$
Rev. James Erhardt,	Vice-Principal.
Rev. W. Hooper, M. A.,	Sanscrit Lectu rer
Baboo Timothy Luther,	Head Master.

Nine English Teachers and eighteen Teachers for the Classical and Vernacular Languages of India.

St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded by Bishop Chapman, in 1851, and consists of two parts: the College and Collegiate School.

The College instruction comprehends two courses of study: one adapted to those who desire a general education; the other, to those who intend to devote themselves to the ministry.

The former course consists of Lectures in Divinity, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, History, Natural Science, and the study of the English language.

The instruction in the Theological Course is in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

No scholar of the School who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University is permitted to continue in the School; he must either enter the College, or cease his connexion with the Institution.

There is also an Orphan Asylum appended to the Institution.

Warden,.....Rev. Geo. Bennett, M. A.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master,.... Rev. W. Ellis.

Second ditto,Mr. G. C. Dunbar.

Assistants, Messrs. Rea, Elders, and Perera.



VII.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination.

1863.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Rev. W. Johnson, B. A.

She (Fame) was a voice alone,
And dwelt upon the noisy tongues of men.
She never thought, but gabbled ever on,
Applauding most what least deserved applause.
The motive, the result, was naught to her.
The deed alone, though dyed in human gore,
And steeped in widows' tears, if it stood out,
To prominent display, she talked of much,
And roared around it with a thousand tongues.
As changed the wind her organ, so she changed
Perpetually; and whom she praised to-day,
Vexing his ear with acclamations loud,
To-morrow blamed, and hissed him out of sight.

2. Explain the sense of the following extracts. Do not paraphrase them.

1

- (a) For it
 Was Folly's most peculiar attribute,
 And native act, to make experience void.
- (b) He (the Sceptic) was the devil's pioneer who cut
 The fences down of virtue, sapped her walls,
 And oped a smooth and easy way to death.
- (c) The dancing pair that simply sought renown, By holding out to tire each other down; The swain mistrustless of his smutted face, While secret laughter titter'd round the place.
- (d) Far diffrent these from ev'ry former scene, The cooling brook, the grassy-vested green, The breezy covert of the warbling grove, That only shelter'd thefts of harmless love.
- 3. Define the terms—apostrophe, antithesis, irony, hyperbole, personification.
- 4. (a) Give the roots of the following words, and mention two or three other derivations from each root:—

Sympathy, distribution, destroy, fluctuate.

(b) How many parts of speech may each of the following words be? Form sentences illustrating each case,

desert tack, bay.

- 5. Explain the peculiar meanings of shall and will in affirmative sentences in the three persons, and illustrate by examples.
- 6. (a) How many moods are there in English, and what are their uses?

- (b) Parse the following:— Proof this, beyond all lingering of doubt, That not with natural or mental wealth Was God delighted, or His peace secured.
- 7. Give a free rendering of the following lines, altering, as much as possible the language, changing the structure of the sentences, and divesting the passage of figures.

He travelled sorely, and made many a tack,
His sails oft shifting to arrive,—dread thought!
Arrive at utter nothingness; and have
Being no more, no feeling, memory,
No lingering consciousness that e'er he was.
Guilt's midnight wish! last, most abhorred
thought!

Most desperate effort of extremest sin!

Others, preoccupied, ne'er saw true Hope;

He, seeing, aimed to stab her to the heart,

And with infernal chemistry to wring

The last sweet drop from sorrow's cup of gall.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—George Bellett, M. A.

To those solitudes of the pathless sky, by the force of the wind and the tumults of the lower atmosphere, are borne the smallest insects; in those serene solitudes, in the full flood of the undimmed sunshine floats the condor. The difference between the two is marked. The insects, borne aloft by external strength, are tossed hither and thither in the thin air, with their

A 2

little pinions tattered, and their little senses bewildered: the condor, with out-spread fans, rests upon the liquid ether, as his native element, whither nature had designed him to ascend. The phenomena are replete with meaning to the eye of wisdom. By popular applause, by confusion and turmoil, the human insect is often borne for a time aloft, to be dashed about, and to fall: the man who, rising far above his fellows, and basking in the full beams of glory and victory, rests there placid and immoveable as the condor, is the true and mighty son of nature: his strength is from within.

Paraphrase, using the simplest language you can. Parse the words in italics.

2. Give the exact meanings of ;-

Party-spirit, sanguine, rejoinder, inclemency, tawny, dwindle, riven, myriad, mimic, cycle, bonfire, prototype, responsive.

- 3. Explain :-
- (a) Man is obedient to the primitive commission, "have dominion over the Earth and subdue it."
- (b) Science was put in the place of God; the light of the Earth was deemed to have eclipsed the light from heaven.
- (c) The world would be stocked with imperfection and deformity.
 - (d) The Dutch breed is good for the draught.
- (e) Let not that balance of justice which corruption could not alter one hair's breadth, be altogether disturbed by sensibility.
 - (f) One who is master of method.
 - 4. What rule can you give for the formation of the

past tenses of verbs ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel? Are there any exceptions?

5. Give the past tenses and past participles of the following:

Fly, flee, flow, flay, sing, fling, blink, think, catch, thatch.

6. Name any words, not derived from Latin or Greek, which have the same meaning as the following: Vision, artisan, document, servitude, precipitate, magnitude, majestic, comminuting, campaigns.

- 7. Write a sentence in which the word "that" is introduced in all the senses it can bear.
- 8. What qualifications are necessary to make a good man of business?

· LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—REV. W. JOHNSON, B. A.

(a) Namque, sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo, Reginam opperiens; dum, quæ fortuna sit urbi, Artificumque manus inter se, operumque laborem Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas, Bellaque jam famå totum vulgata per orbem, Atridas, Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillem. Constitit; et lacrimans, Quis jam locus, inquit, Achate,

Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? En Priamus! Sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi; Sunt lacrimae rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.

A 3

Solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem. Sic ait, atque animum pictură pascit inani, Multa gemens, largoque humectat flumine vultum. Namque videbat, uti bellentes Pergama circum Hâc fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juventus; Hâc Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles. Nec procul hinc Rhesi neveis tentoria velis Agnoscit lacrimans; primo quae prodita somno Tydides multă vastabat caede cruentus, Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam Pabula gustăssent Trojae Xanthumque bibissent.

(b) Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum Confusam eripuit mentem. Namque, avia cursu Dum sequor, et notă excedo regione viarum, Heu! misero conjux fatone erepta Creüsa Substitit, erravitne viă, seu lassa resedit, Incertum: nec post oculis est reddita nostris. Nec prius amissam respexi, animumve reflexi, Quam tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam

Venimus: hic demum collectis omnibus una Defuit; et comites, natumque, virumque fefellit. Translate the above and parse the words in Italics.

- 2. Write a brief outline of the events of 1st Æneid.
- 3. What is the difference in meaning between the singular and plural of the following words?

Aedes, auxilium, carcer, copia, aqua.

- 4. Give the comparatives and superlatives of malus, potens, magnus, parvus, posterus.
 - 5. Decline the following adjectives, pronouns, &c. Alter, dulcis, is, ipse, vis, iter.

- 6. Translate the following passages and explain references to national character, history, &c.
- (a) Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet Moenia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
 His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono;
 Imperio sine fine dedi.
- (b) Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni;
 Nec tam aversus equos Tyriâ Sol jungit ab urbe.
- (c) Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues.
- 7. Turn the following sentences into idiomatic Latin.

I am going to write. Send me word by letter. He is too proud to write.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—George Bellett, M. A.

1. Tum demum Liscus, oratione Cæsaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat, proponit: Esse nonnullos, quorum suctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat, qui privatim plus possint, quam ipsi magistratus: hos seditiosa atque improba oratione multitudinem deterrere, ne frumentum conferant; quod præstare dicant, si jam principatum Galliæ obtinere non possint, Gallorum, quam Romanorum, imperia perferre; neque dubitare debeant, quin, si Helvetios superaverint Romani, una cum reliqua Gallia Æduis libertatem sint erepturi. Ab eisdem nostra consilia, quæque in castris gerantur, hostibus enuntiari; hos a se coerceri non posse.

Quorum de natura moribusque Cæsar cum quæreret, sic reperiebat: Nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus: nihil pati vini, reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam pertinentium, inferri; quod iis rebus relanguescere animos eorum, et remitti virtutem, existima rent: esse homines feros, magnæque virtutis: increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, qui se populo Romano dedidissent, patriamque virtutem projecissent: confirmare, sese neque legatos missuros, neque ullam conditionem pacis accepturos.

Translate; and parse the words in italics.

2. Give the meaning of:

Calones, primopilus, excursiones, machinationes, veritus, antiquitus, inveterascere, phalange, alariis, dediticii, tridui, lintribus, molita cibaria. What is the difference in meaning between molita and molita?

- 3. Translate accurately:
- (a) Ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non possit.
- (b) Inscrepitare voce cæperunt, quibusnam manibus, aut quibus viribus, præsertim homines tantulæ staturæ, tanti oneris turrim in muros sese collocare confiderent.
 - (c) In vulgus militum elatum est.
- (d) Neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque emolimento in unum locum contrahere potuit.
- 4. What is the past tense and the supine of each of the following verbs?

Confercio, posco, pasco, consuesco, subruo, vinco, vincio, fero, ferio, perdo, pario, pareo, pereo, paro, scindo, cerno, cogo.

- 5. What is the Latin for the twenty-fifth day of August and the eleventh of May? What date is meant by a. d. V. Kal. Apr?
- 6. What verbs, and what prepositions govern more than one case? Mention the difference of their meaning according to the case which they govern.
 - 7. Turn the following sentence into Latin.

Cæsar, at the beginning of the year, sent ambassadors to the leaders of the Ædui to say, that if they did not send hostages at once into Cæsar's camp, he would attack them with his whole army and utterly destroy their city. The ambassadors returned at the end of ten days and said that there was no doubt that the Ædui would become the friends of Cæsar.

8. What are the events recorded in the first and second books of Cæsar's commentaries? Name any rivers mentioned in them: and give their modern names.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—BABOO SHAMA CHURN SIRCAR.

1. Paraphrase the following passage:

যভপিও অদেশের অহারাগী নরে।
আপনার দেশের গৌরব বটে করে।।
তর ভিন্ন ভিন্ন দেশে ভিন্ন উপকার।
ভিন্নপে সামঞ্জন্ম হয়েছে সবার।।
অভাবের প্রভাব সমান সর্বলনে।
জননীর স্বেহ যথা নিজ প্রথাণে।।

কিন্ত পরিশ্রমে হয় যে জন প্রধান। তাহার করেন তিনি কন্তাণ বিধান।।

- 2. Explain the second half of the following couplet;
 দীৰ্ঘল বাণিজ্যের বসতি যে ষরে ।
 সাধৃতা সেখান হইতে অবভাই সরে।।
- Explain the following passage:
 ই ক্রিয়ের অথ যাহা, শ্রেষ্টকল্প নহে তাহা;
 পরিণামে ছঃখের আখার।
 কেমন লোকের মন, তর তাহা পরায়ণ;
 অন্ত অধ্য বাহি জানে আর।।
- 4. Shew the sandhis (मिक्क) in the following words. আখারা, সুর্যোদয়, অভ্যাচার, বাগ্দান, উজ্জ্ল, নিক্ষল and জ্যোভিশ্তক।
- Write the feminine forms of the following words.
 হৎস, কোকিল, সহচর, প্রিয়ভয়, সাধু, বালক and য়য়য়বী।
- 6. Point out the affixes by the addition of which the following words are formed.

चनुजा, प्रमान्, श्रमची, कनवर, वनवान् and चन्नमार।

7. Mention the samásas (সমাস) in the following words.

অগ্নিজ, গ্রহনির্গত, বিভালয়, জলমগ্ন, মহাশয়, রজোৎপল, ধ্যাধর্ম and যথাশক্তি।

8. Translate the following passage into Bengali.

However rich we may be, we should always take care to spend our money on proper objects. To spend it in wicked or foolish amusements is the same as throwing it away, or as if we had never exerted the industry by which it was gained. That industry and that money are lost to us and to the world.

N. B.—The answers to be worded in Bengali.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—REV. LAL BEHARE DE.

তাহাদিগের পর্বাহাৎ সবে মল মন্তাদিই আমোদ প্রমোদ রূপে
নির্ণাত ছিল—উল্লফ্কন ধাবন ভল খুল চক্র প্রস্থৃতি নিক্ষেপণ,
বাছম্ম এবং মৃষ্টিম্ম প্রস্থৃতি অসনে ম্বকেরা আপনাদিগের বল বিক্রমাদি প্রদর্শন করিত। তছ্যতীত অস্থৃ ও রুপ্থ সঞ্চালন প্রস্থৃতি বছবিধ আয়াম ছিল,—ফলতঃ উক্ত প্রকার অসনে এই ক্ষণে যেরূপ ঘোটকের শক্তি এবং গতির ক্রতা বিচার করণ পূর্বক লয় পরালয় নির্দেশ হয়, স্পাটান মখন্তেরা তদ্বিপরীতে ভ্রক্সারোহী অথবা র্থিদিগের কৌশল ও বল বিক্রমের ছ্যনা-ভিশ্য বিবেচনা করিয়াই প্রস্কার বিধান করিতেন।

- 1. Explain the above passage in colloquial Bengali.
- 2. Analyse পর্বাহোৎসব, তদ্বিপরীত, তুরন্ধারোহী and স্থানিত্যত
- 3. Mention the instances of samas contained in the above passage.
- 4. Briefly describe the several exercises of উল্লফন, ধাৰন, ৰাজ্যুদ্ধ, মুফ্টিয়ন্ধ, and ভল্ল, চক্ৰ, প্ৰভৃতি নিজেপণ.
- 5. Give synonyms of ভাগ, বিরয়িতা, বুঁছি, বৃত্তি, অশন, হুী, তড়াগ, অনিল, নিদান and ফপুহা.
- 6. Give the roots of পুত্ৰ, আহ্বান, সমৰ্পণ, চিকিৎসা,
- 7. Write a short Essay in Bengali on the following subject—"Causes of the physical weakness of the inhabitants of Bengal."
- 8. Translate the following passage into English:
 "রাজ পরিবারের বিবাহ আইন" নামে যে এক আইন
 প্রচারিত হয় তাহার মর্ম্ম এই যে, রাজমোহর ও দস্তথত ছক
 রাজার সম্মতি পত্র না পাইলে রাজ পরিবারের কেইই বিবাহ

क्तिए भातिरव ना। किस यादाराम् वस्म भिष्म वर्मद्र स्विधिक जीवात यि भानिस्ता के कर्दक निवाति ना दम, जटव त्रामा अथवा भानिस्तारान्धेत अस्मिन ना नरेसा विवाद क्तिए भातिरवम। यि भानिस्तारान्धेत अम्मिनार त्राम भित्रवाद त्र काम स्विधिक विवाद कर्तिन, जादा हरेल यादाता (महे विवाद मस्मास उभिष्ठ थाकिरव, जादारात भर्म स्व हरेरव। या मक्न त्राम क्ष्मात विदान स्वाम भाति विवाद मस्मास क्ष्मात विदान स्वाम भाति विवाद स्वाम भाविष्ठ विवाद स्वाम क्ष्मात विदान स्व त्राम क्ष्मात विदान स्व त्राम भाविष्ठ के स्व विदान स्व त्राम भाविष्ठ विवाद स्व स्व विवाद स्व त्राम भाविष्ठ के स्व विदान स्व स्व विवाद स्व विवाद

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—BABOO SHAMA CHURN SIRCAR.

बाची मुद्रत्ते निज तस्य देवी कुमारकस्यं सुषुवे कुमारम्।
स्वतः पिता बद्धायस्य नाम्ना तमात्मजन्मानमञं चकार॥

- 1. What is त्रास्त्रक्ते : and why is it so called?
- 2. What is the meaning and etymology of कुसार-

षदी प्ररक्षः प्ररक्षेत्रमुखानामगाधसस्वे मगधप्रतिष्ठः। राजा प्रजारस्ननजन्मवर्गः परन्तपा नाम यथार्घनामा।

- 3. Give the meaning of the words श्ररके मुखानाम् धनाधरकाः, समधप्रतिष्ठः and प्रजारञ्जनसम्बद्धः and explain the samásas (समासः) in them.
- 4. Give the etymology of मरणः and परमपः।
 चाचाक्रराजादवतायं चचु याद्यीत जन्यामवदत् कुमारी।
 नासी नकान्यानच वेद सम्यक् मछुंन सा भिन्नविद्धिं
 चोकः।
- 5. Explain clearly the second half of the foregoing verse.

श्रुतदेइविसर्जनः पितुस्थिरमश्रुणि विमुच्च राघवः। विद्धे विधिमस्य नैष्ठिकं यतिभिः सार्डमनप्रिमपिचित्॥

- 6. Give the meaning and etymology of नैष्ठिकस्। भनिश्चमं and भश्चित्।
 - 7. Paraphrase the following verse.

स परार्द्धाते रश्रोत्थतां पितुर्राह्म्य सदर्थवेदिभिः। श्रमिताधिरधिन्यकाम्मुकः द्वतवानप्रतिशासनं जग्नत्॥

8. Correct the errors and inaccuracies in the following lines.

निं करोषि पियसखें उपविध्य कुषासनम्। कथं रोदिस रे मूट ब्रवी हि मिय एच्छते। कुत्र यासि भवान् नाष्टं ग्रिमियो भवता सप्त। स्नातारं वा खसारं वा न दिवेत् कर्षित् सुधीः। यो नाध्ययति यन्तेन न स विद्यां क्रभेत् क्वचित्।

9. Translate the following passage into Sanskrit prose:

An honest man only contracts debt when it is necessary to do so, and when he is quite sure of being able to pay his creditor. He does not forget his debt. He remembers it carefully; and if unexpectedly he finds a difficulty in discharging it, he is distressed in mind on account of it, and never relaxes in his efforts until he has acquired the means of clearing it off to the last farthing.

N. B.—The answers to be worded in Sanskrit.



SANSCRIT.

Examiner .- REV. LAL BEHARI DAY.

1. Briefly sketch the plot of the drama Vikramor-vasi.

उच्चानुः चिचिरे निघीरति तरोर्मूनानवाने चिखी, निभिन्दोपरि निर्वाकारमुसमान्याचेरते घटपदाः। तमं वारि विचाय तीरनिनीं कारखनः सेवते, कीडावेक्सनिवेचिपम्झरमुकः कान्तो जनं याचते।

- 2. Explain the above passage.
- 3. Give synonymes of भिको and बद्पद:
- 4. Explain the Samas in the above lines.
- 5. Parse:

षधः सरेक्रस्य कतापराधान् प्रचित्र्य दैवान् जनगामुराष्ट्री । नायसमस्तं प्रदिधं पुनन्ते महोरगः स्थानिन प्रविष्टं ॥

- 6. Derive the words मर्ग and महोरम।
- 7. Explain and illustrate in your own words (Sanscrit of course) the idea contained in the following verse:—

परसारतिरोधिन्थे।रेकसंश्रयदुर्वभं। संगतं श्रीसरखत्थे। भूयादुद्भृतये सता ॥

8. Translate the following passage into English.—

चास्ति किसिंचिदने महाचतुरको नाम प्रशासः। तेन कराचिदरको खतोगजः समासादितः। सतु तस्य सम-न्तात् परिस्मति परं कठिनां त्वचं भेनुं न प्रक्रोति। चनावसरे इतस्रेतस्य विचरन् कस्वित् सिंह्सचैव प्रदेशे समाययो। अस सिंहं समामतं हृद्दा स संवेजितकर-बुमकः सविनयमुवाच खामिन लदीया ऽहं जामुडि-कस्तवार्थे मजमिमं रचामि तदेनं भच्चयतु खामी।

PERSIAN—POETRY.

Evaminer.-MR. H. BLOCHMANN.

1. Translate:

شنیدم که در رقت نزع روان بهرمز چنین گفت نوشیروان که خاطر نگه دار درویش باش فه در بغد آسایش خویش باش ملک سر فرو برد در ناے نوش که دارد ببانگ ستمدید، کوش نیا ساید اندر دیار تو کس چوآسايش خويش خواهي وبس نيآ يد بنزديك دانا يسند شبان خفته و گرک در گوسیند بر و پاس درویش محتاج دار که شاه از رعیت بود تاج دار رعيت جو بيخند سلطان درخت درخت ای پسرباشداز بین سخت مكن تا تواني دل خَلق ريش وكرمي كني ميكني بيخ خويش اگر جادة بايدت مستقيم ره پارسایان امید است و بیم طبيعت شود مرد را بخردي با مید نیکی و بیم بدی

- 2. Parse the 6th, 7th, 8th couplets, using the technical terms of the Persian Grammar.
- 3. Who was نوشيروان and what is his epithet? Did he live before or after Mohammad?
- 4. Who was the son of هرصز Is هرصز the correct spelling or do you know another?
- 5. Write down plurals of صلطان رميت ملك خُلق and ملطان رعيت ملك خُلق Distinguish between اقليم
- 6. Inflect the verb توانستن. State how Passives are formed in Persian.
- 7. Write out in order the words of the above passage which have the افنادت. Enumerate the different kinds of افنانت and give examples.
- and explain مستقيم and explain مستقيم and explain the use of letter م in the beginning of Arabic words.
- 9. In what metre is the Bostan written? Put the following in the same metre.

تني از عاج ديدم در سومنات مرصع چو منات در جاهليت تمثال گر صورتش چنان بسته كه ازو خوبتر صورت نه بندد

- 10. What are the (Persian) names of the Provinces of Persia?
 - 11. Translate and explain:

12. Translate:

Sultan Mahmud left two sons, one of whom, Muhammed, had by his gentleness and docility so ingratiated himself with his father that he fixed on him for his successor in preference to his more intractable brother Masaud. Muhammed was accordingly put in possession and crowned as soon as Mahmud was dead.

URDU-POETRY.

Examiner .- MR. H. BLOCHMANN.

1. Translate:

پسر ایک تها اوسکا ضحاك نام جران و دلير و بلدد احتشام ستمکار کے رحم و بیداد گر هوا بادشاء باپ کو مار کو هي مشهور ضحاك غشانول بر دو مار سیه ته عجب یر خطر وہ کھاتے تیے مغز آدمیکا مدام بهى تهى غدااونكي هر صبح وشام رعاتیا سے ہر روز آک کے گفاہ هُوا كُرْتًا تُهَا تَتَكُلُ فَرِيادُ وِ أَهُ قضًا را جو كاوة تها أهنكر ايك دلیر و خردمند تها مرد نیك کہیں نوبت اوسکے تھی فرزند کی یہہ اُس دن ہوسشاہ کے جی مُین نہیّ که کاوہ کے فرزند کو قلل کر کھلا دیجئے سانیوں کو مغز سر وه کاوه هوا آنکو داد خواه لگا کہنے نالہ کنان پیش شاہ کرے میرے فرزند کو یون ھلاك نه آوے تیرے دلمیں کچھ ترس وباك

- 2. Write down the meanings of رخو احتشام, احتشام and of رحم and احشام, صحتشم
- 3. Explain the syllables گر گير, and متمكار in متمكار. Form the corresponding abstract nouns.
 - 4. What is the singular of ? Decline the word.
 - 5. Distinguish between معجزة and معجزة
- 6. Why does he say غذا اونكي and not وغذا اونكي ? What form is كنان in the last couplet but one?
- 7. What is the meaning of the name of Rustam's father? Who is زردشت ?
 - 8. Translate and put into metre.

- 9. Write down (in English or Urdu) what you know about the Urdu language and the word Urdu, mention the parts of India where it is spoken and where it is best spoken, and point out some differences between the book language and the dialect of the Vulgar.
 - 10. Translate:
 - a. She went along singing.
 - b. I have not learned to speak your language.
- c. If I had spoken, he would not have regarded what I said.

URDU.

Examiner.-MR. H. BLOCHMANN.

1. Translate:

میں او تھائی تھیں عیش وعشرت کے سبب بھول گیا یہاں میں او تھائی تھیں عیش وعشرت کے سبب بھول گیا یہاں تک کہ بھر سفر کی طیاری کر کے بغداد سے روانہ ھوا اور اس شہر سے تجارت کا مال خرید کر بانسرا کو لیگیا وھاں سے اور سوداگروں کے ساتھ جہاز پر سوار ھوا اور ایک بر سفر کا ارادہ کیا رستے میں کئی جزیرے ملے انمیں اسباب بیچکر فائدہ او تھایا قضای کار ایک روز ھمارا جہاز طوفان میں آگیا اور رستہ بھول گئے چلتے چلتے ایک جزیرے میں پہنچے جہاں تھہرنا ضروری معلوم ھوا جہاز نے لیگر کیا سبب پالیں اوتار دیں کپتاں اوس جزیرے کے چاروں طرف دیکھنے لگا اور آنکھوں میں آنسو بھر لایا اور ھم سب لوگوں کو جو جہاز میں تے بلاکر کہا

- 2. Parse the first 3 lines. Employ, if you can, the technical terms of the Urdu Grammar. Decline the word كوئي.
- 3. Where does بغداد lie? When and under whom did it flourish? What are the figurative meanings of بغداد خراب and بغداد خالي?
- 4. What other spellings can you give for طياري State which you prefer.
- 5. Explain the force of چلنے چلنے. Give some examples.

- 6. What meanings have the words باز جهان شهر ? Classify them according to the languages to which they belong.
 - 7. Why does he not say كينان نے?
- 8. Conjugate the Active of the Verb up putting the English meanings to the 1st persons only.
- 9. Give the Etymology of بلاكر and point out the difference between بلوانا and بلوانا Write down the corresponding forms of بيتهنا بيتهنا ليتنا and the Infinitives of the Actives of ويهتنا
- 10. Write down the meanings of معلوم and mention some other words derived from the same roots.
 - 11. Correct the faults of the following passage:

 هر چند علم طب کے بدولت مجھکو هر طرة ثروت حاصل هرئي اور بعض اوقات نيکي کرنے اور فائده پنهچانے کا بھي موقع ملا ليکن ايسا نسخه هانهه نه لگا جس سے دود دلکا علاج هو

12. Translate:

- a. The identity of this man is clearly established.
- b. He fell from his horse and broke his neck.
- c. He went up and was plucked.
- d. Years have passed away.

ORIYA.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

ତଥ୍ପେ କେତେକ ଦନ ଗଲ୍ ସଞ୍ଜୀବଳ ସ୍ଟେଡ୍ଡାରେ ଅହାର ବହାର କର ଅରଣ୍ୟରେ ଭ୍ୟଣ କରଥ ହୃଷ୍ଟପୃଷ୍ଟାଙ୍ଗ ଆଉ ବଳ-ବାଳ୍ ହୋଇ ଶଳ୍କ କଲା । ସେଇ ବନରେ ସିଙ୍ଗଳକ ନାମା ବିଂହ ଅଷଣା ବାହୃବଳୋପାର୍ଜିତ ଗ୍ରଜ୍ୟ ସୁଖାନୃଭ୍ବ କର ନବାସ କର ଥାଏ । ସେ କଥା ପଣ୍ଡିତମାନେ କହଅଛନ୍ତ, ମୃଗମାନେ ବିଂହର ଅଭ୍ଷେକ କରନ୍ତ ନାହଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସଂସ୍କାର କରନ୍ତ ନାହଁ କନ୍ତୁ ସେ ଅଷେ ପର୍ୟନ୍ତ୍ୱମ୍ବା ଅର୍ଜିତ ଗ୍ରଜ୍ୟରେ ମୃଗେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସଦ ପାଏ । ସେ ବିଂହ ଦନେ ପିପାସାଲୁଳ ହୋଇ ଜଳ ପାନ କର୍ବା ନମନ୍ତେ, ଯମୁଳା ଅରକ୍ତ ଗଲ୍ଲ । ସେ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅକାଳ ମେଘଗଳନ ଭୂଲ୍ୟ ସଞ୍ଜୀବଳର ଶଳ୍ଭ ଶୂଜାଲ । ସେ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅକାଳ ମେଘଗଳନ ଭୂଲ୍ୟ ସଞ୍ଜୀବଳର ଶଳ୍ଭ ଶୂଜାଲ ପ୍ରାଣ ରହ୍ଲା । ତାହାର ସହ୍ଧିଷ୍ଟ କର୍ଧକ, ଦମନକ ଦୁଇ ଶ୍ରଣାଳ ବିଂହକ ଏହ ଥିକାର ଦେଖି ଦମନକ କହ୍ଲ୍ୟ, ହେ ନିଷ କର୍ଧକ, ଏହ ଜଳପାନାର୍ଥୀ ଗ୍ରଜା କାହ୍ୟ ଇଳ ପାନ ନ କର୍ଷ ପ୍ରତ ହେଲ୍ୟ ପର୍ଷ ମନ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ତାର ସହ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ ହେଲ୍ୟ ପର୍ଷ ମନ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ତାର ହେଲ୍ୟ ପର୍ଷ ମନ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ତାର ସହ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ ହେଲ୍ୟ ପର୍ଷ ମନ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ତାର ହେଲ୍ୟ ପର୍ଷ ମନ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ତାର ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ତାର ହେଲ୍ୟ ପର୍ଷ ମନ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ତାର ହେଲ୍ୟ ପର୍ଷ ମନ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ତାର ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ତାର ହେଲ୍ୟ ପର୍ଷ ମନ୍ଧ ହେ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ତାର ହେଲ୍ୟ ପର୍ଷ ମନ୍ଧ ହେ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ତାର ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ତାର ହେଲ୍ୟ ପର୍ଷ ମନ୍ଧ ହେ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ତାର ହାଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ତାର ।

- 2. Explain the Sandhi in the following words ବାହ୍ନକ୍ଲୋପାର୍କିଭ ମୃଗେମ୍ବ and give four words more exemplifying the same rule of Sandhi.
- 3. Under what circumstances is the vowel Q changed into S by Sandhi? Give examples.
- 4. Give the rule for the change of the dental Ω into the cerebral Ω .

5. What is the difference between the participles জুনু, and জুনু? How would you express the infinitive mood of the same verb? What is the difference between জুনুত্বার জুনুত্বা

ସଙ୍କେ ଦମନକ, ଅମ୍ଭ ଜାଶିକାରେ ଏ ସ୍ୱାନିର ସେକା କରକା ବହତ କୃତ୍ତେ ।

- 6. Which is the verb in this sentence? In what case is QCG? What is the nominative of the same word? Give its feminine form also.
 - 7. What is the substantive form of ବହାର ?
 - 8. Give four synonymes of ସମୁଦ୍ର ମେପ ପଟର and ପଦ୍ର.
 - 9. Translate the following passage into English:

ଯେ ସିଭାମାଭା ଅପଣା ବାଲକକୁ ନ ସହାନ୍ତ ସେ ସିଭାମାଭା ବାଲକର ଶଧ୍ୱ ଯେତ୍ୱେଭୁର, ହଂସର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବକ ଯେମନ୍ତ, ଶୋକ୍ତ ନ ସାଁପ୍ତେ ତେମନ୍ତେ, ସେହ ପୁଏ ସକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କେବେ ଖୋକ୍ତ ନ ପାସ୍ତେ । ଏନମନ୍ତେ, ପିଭାମାଭା ଆପଣା ସନ୍ତାନକୁ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ବଦ୍ୟା ଶିକ୍ଷା କଗ୍ଲବେ । ଲମ୍ବମାନ ଉଡ଼ମ ବସ୍ତ୍ର ପରହତ ଯେ ମୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସେ ଦୂରଠାର, ଖୋକ୍ତ ପାନ୍ତ । ଆପ୍ତ ନକ୍ଷରେ ହୋଇ୍ତର ମୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଲେକ ଯେ ପର୍ୟନ୍ତେ, କୌଣସି ବାକ୍ୟ ନ ବୋଲ୍ ସହେ ପର୍ୟନ୍ତେ, ଖୋକ୍ତ ପାନ୍ତ ପୁଣି କଥା କହଲେ ମୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜଣାଯାସ୍ତ୍ର ।

ORIYA.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English.

ଦମନକ ସମ୍ମରେ କହଲ, ହେ ମହାଗ୍ଜ, ଏଥକାର କଥକ କାହିଁ, ଏୟସେ ମଷ ଭେଦ ହୃଏ ; ଭାହା ପଣ୍ଡିଜମାନେ କହ୍ଅର୍କୁ ଯେୟପେ ଅତ୍ୟଲ୍ପସ୍ଦା ଭେଦ ନୋହିକ, ସେହି ପ୍ରକାରେ ଏ ମଷ୍ଟ ସ୍ପ ସାଳକୁ ଗୋପନରେ ରକ୍ଷା କରବ; କାହିଁକନା, ସେ ସାଳ ଭ୍ର ହେଲେ ଅଉ ଅଙ୍କୁର ହୃଏ ନାହିଁ । ଅଉ ପ୍ରଧାନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ସମାଦର ପୁଣି କର୍ତ୍ତିକ ଯେଉଁ କର୍ମ, ଭାହା ଶୀପ ନ କଲେ କାଳ ଢାହା ରୟ ପାନ କର ଯାଏ । ସେହେଭୂର୍ **ଅ**ରଦ୍ଧକର୍ଯ ଅତ ଯହରେ ଏମାପ୍ତ କର୍ବା ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ଅଟେ । ଅଥଚ, ମଞ୍ଚ ୟଟାଙ୍ଗରେ ଅବୃତ ମୂର୍ଷ ଯୋଦ୍ଧାସର ଶବୁଠାର ତେ୍ଦ <mark>ଶଙ୍କା</mark> ହେଭୂରେ ଚିର୍କାଲ ରହି ନ ପାରେ । ଅଉଁ ଯଦ୍ୟପି ଏହି ଲେ-କର ଦୋଷ ଜଣା ଗଲେସୁଦ୍ଧା ଦୋଷର ନବ**ର୍ତ୍ତ ହୃଏ, ଜଥା**ପି ତାହା ସହତ ସନ୍ଧ କଣ୍ଡା ଅତ୍ୟୁକ୍ତ ଅନୁପଯୁକ୍ତ; ଯେହେତୁର୍ ଏକବାର ଦୋଷରେ ଦୃଞ୍ଜ ଯେଉଁ ନିଏ, ଢାହା ସହତ ସଛ କରବା ଲଗି ଯେ ଇଚ୍ଛା କରେ**, ଆ**ଷେ ମୃଭ୍ଲୁ ଡାକ କର **ସହ**ଶ କରେ । ଅପର, ଦୁଞ୍ଜାନ୍ୟାକରଣ ପ୍ରିସ୍ବାଦ ଲେକ ନଣ୍ଟେ ସମସ୍ତ ଅନର୍ଥର କର୍ଣ ଅତି । ହେ ମହାସଳ, ଏଥିରେ ବୃଷ୍ଟାକ୍ତ, ଶକୁନ ଓ ଶକ୍ଷାର ।

- 2. Why is it କହଲ and not କହଲେ; why ମହାସ୍କ and not ମହାସ୍କା or ମହାସ୍କନ୍?
 - 4. What is the meaning of Q എ?
- 4. Is Q|Q| in the same case in the 6th and 7th lines?

- 5. Is there any samasa in ত্থাপু নুর্ন i. e. is it a compound word? What is the substantive of প্রত্ন ?
- 6. What are the substantive forms of ବ୍ଲିନ୍ନ ମନ୍ତ୍ର ପର୍ୟଚନ୍ତନ ସେସ୍ ଭ୍ରକୃ?
 - 7. Turn the following into adjectives: ଧଣୁ ଗଣ୍ଡମା ଜୀଣ୍ଡି ସକ୍ଲୀଣ୍ଡି ପୃଣ୍ଡି
- 8. Which of the following words are formed from the same roots:

ଅନୂତା ଅତ୍ତ ପ୍ରବାହ ବଦୁଶୀ ଜନୁର୍ହ ବଦ୍ୟ

9. Translate the following passage into Oriya.

The first great empire was founded by Nimrod, and its original seat was at Babel or Babylon. This we may suppose to have been about two thousand two hundred years before our Lord's coming, and one hundred and fifty years after the flood. From Babylon "he went out" to the conquest of Ashur, a son of Shem, "and builded Nineveh."

HINDEE.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English:
प्रथम बास तमसा भयेउ दूसर सुरसरि तीर
काह रहे जल पान करि सिय समेत हैं। बीर
केवट कीन्द बज्जत सेवकाई
सो यामिनी सिंगनेर गनाई
होत पात बट चीर मंगावा
जटा मुक्ट निज सीस वनावा

राम सखा तव नाव मंगाई
प्रिय चढाइ चढे रघु राई
लक्ष्या घरे घनु बाग बनाई
चापु चढे प्रभु खायस पाई
विकल विलोकि मीचि रघु वीरा
वाले मधुर बचन घरि घीरा
तात प्रगाम तात सन कहेळ
बार बार पर पंकज ग्रहेळ

- 2. Is there any word in the above passage which is used in two different senses?
- 3. Point out the proper names in the above passage.

प्रमृदित पुर नर नारि सन साजि समंग्रां चार इत प्रविस्ति इत नित्तस हों भीर भूप दरवार बाज सखा सनि इय हरवा हों मिलि दश पांच राम पहं जा हीं प्रभु खादर हिं प्रेम पहिचानी पृक्षिं कुश्रां चीम सदुवानी पिरहिं भवन प्रभु खायस पाई करत परस्पर राम बडाई को रघुवीर सरिस संसारा श्रीज समेह निवाह निहारा

- 4. Point out the participles and finite verbs in the first four lines of the above extract.
- 5. In what cases are प्रभु (7th line) and चंचारा (9th line)?
- 6. How would you express प्रविव्यक्ति, निक्किक्ति and फिर्इ in Khariboli?
 - 7. Translate the following passage into Hindee.

3

The first great empire was founded by Nimrod, and its original seat was at Babel or Babylon. This we may suppose to have been about two thousand two hundred years before our Lord's coming, and one hundred and fifty years after the flood. From Babylon "he went out" to the conquest of Ashur, a son of Shem, "and builded Nineveh."

HINDEE.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

सपनेचे। इभिखारिन्द्रप रंकनाकपतिचे। इन्योबाभन-चानिक कुरिमिप्रपंचित्रयजीह ॥

ससिचारिनहिंकीजियरेषि वादिकाळ निहंदीतियदेषि मेहिनशास बसेविन हारा देखहिं खप्तस्के के प्रकार हहि-जगयामिनिजाग्रहियोगी परमार पपरिपंचिवयोगी जानि-यतविज्ञात्र जागा जबस बिवयिव कास बिरागा हो ह-विके मेहिन समारा तबर घुनीर चर ग्रास्त हो गास स्वापरम-परमार च एक मनक मनच नराम परने हैं राम ब्रापरमार च-क्षा स्वापर स्वाप

- 1. Paraphrase the above passage in prose Khariboli.
- 2. Give the meaning of the following words:
 नाकपति रंक प्रपंच विवेक वियोगी नेति।
 - 3. Derive चप यामिनी परमार्थ चलल चन्पा
 - 4. In what cases are चप राष्ट्र रचुबोर बेदा?
- 5. With what nominatives do the following verbs agree হাহ ইত্তি লানিব?
 - 6. Render the following lines into English:

मन उं ने चानिय चमरपति रघुवर भक्त चका । चयश कोक पर कोक दुख दिन दिन शोक समाज ॥ सनु सरेश उपदेश हमारा। रामहिं सेवक परम पियारा ॥ मानत सुख सेवक सेवकार्र। सेवक बैर बैर चिधकार्र॥ यद्यपि समनहिं रागन रोषू ग्रहहिन पाप पृष्ण गुग देष्ण॥ कमं प्रधान विश्व करिराखा। जो जसकर से। तसफल चाखा॥ तदपि करहिं सम विधम विद्यारा। भक्त चभक्त इदय चनु-सारा॥ चगुग चिलेख धमान रकरस। राम सगुग भये भक्त प्रेम वश्र॥ राम सदा सेवक क्चिराखी। वेद पुराग साधु सुर साखी॥ चस जिय जानि तज्ञ कुटिलार्र। करक भरत पद प्रीति सुहार्र॥

7. Translate the following passage into English:

सिश्रसेन को तीन बेटे थे उन में से बड़े का नाम सुजान-सिंह मभाने का सुन्दरसिंह कोटे का सुखलाल सिंह ने सन पटशाल में पढ़ने की जाया करते थे उन में दी बड़े लड़की, पड़ने जाने की कभी नामः नहीं करते थे यह देख के मिन-सेन ने सोजा कि ये लड़के तहसीलदारी को पाठशाला में पढ़ें तो बीर भी खिधक विदावान हो।

HISTORY.

Examiner.—REV. E. STORROW.

- 1. Briefly sketch the history of Xerxes' expedition into Greece, with its results?
- 2. How was the Empire of Alexander divided after his death?
- 3. Through what successive forms did the Government of Rome pass?

- 4. What causes led to the three Punic wars; when did they arise and terminate; and who was the most prominent leader in each?
- 5. Give the dates of the following battles and state where they were fought and between whom:—Cunaxa, Mantinea, Issus, Beneventum, Actium, Lahore, and Paniput.
- 6. When and where did the following persons live and for what are they chiefly renowned:—Abraham, Arbaces, Psammeticus, Epaminondas, Alphonso Albuquerque, Tamerlane, and Lally.
- 7. Mention the successive Mahomedan dynasties which have reigned in India, with the duration of the supremacy of each.
 - 8. Sketch the history of Humayon and Shere Shah.
- 9. When did the Mahrattas rise to power; what circumstances favoured them; when was their influence greatest, and what led to its decline?

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner .- P. HORDERN.

- 1. Define an isthmus, and distinguish between a Gulf and a Bay.
- 2. Name the various States, with their capital cities, which lie around the Mediterranean.
- 3. What countries are separated by the Ural Mountains, Hindoo Coosh Mountains, Behring's Straits, and the Isthmus of Panama?
- 4. Describe the course of the Rhone, naming the chief cities on its banks.

- 5. What are the chief mineral productions of England, and in what part of the island are they found?
- 6. Draw a map of the Province of Bengal, marking the course of the Ganges, Teesta and Brahmaputra, and the position of Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Midnapore, Chittagong and Plassey.
- 7. Describe the physical features of India south of the Godavery.
- 8. What are the boundaries of the Punjab? Name in order the rivers to be crossed in a direct march from Delhi to the Khyber Pass.
- 9. Sketch an outline map of Western and Eastern Africa, and mark in it the names of the principal places visited by the Portuguese on their first voyages towards India.
- 10. Where are the following places, and what historical events are associated with them? Calicut, Goa, Bhurtpoor, Seringapatam, Amboyna, Tyre, Ghuznee.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.-H. Scott Smith, B. A.

Find the value in vulgar and decimal fractions of:-

$$\frac{15\frac{2}{3} + 7 - \frac{3}{4}}{7\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{19}}$$

2. Find the fractional value of:— $(2.37979 + 4.22) \div (3.041 - .937)$

'The weight of five casks of coffee being 31 cwt.
 qrs. 13 lbs., calculate the price at 90 shillings per cwt.

- 4. If a man can perform a journey of 170 miles in 4; days of 11 hours each, in how many days of 8; hours will he perform a journey of 470 miles?
 - 5. Extract the square root of:—
 964.226704
- 6. What sum of money will produce £43 interest in 3½ year, at 2½ per cent. simple interest?
 - 7. Prove that:— $\frac{x+y}{y} \frac{x}{x+y} \frac{x^3 x^2 y}{x^3 y y^3} = 1$
 - 8. Divide:— $a^{3} + x^{6} \text{ by } a + x$ Multiply $x^{\frac{1}{4}}y + y^{\frac{2}{3}} \text{ by } x^{\frac{1}{8}} y^{\frac{1}{8}}$
 - 9. Solve the following equations:—

(2.)
$$... \sqrt{3x - 4} = \sqrt{3x + 4}$$

$$\left\{ 2x - \frac{y - 3}{5} = 4 \right\}$$

$$... \left\{ 3y + \frac{x - 2}{3} = 9 \right\}$$

10. A post is a fourth of its length in the mud, a third of its length in the water and 10 feet above the water, what is its length?

GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—REV. W. SAMPSON.

1. (a.) Define accurately parallelogram, rectangle, square.

- (b.) Every rectangle is a parallelogram. Is it true that every parallelogram is a rectangle? Give reasons for your answer.
- (c.) Two triangles that have three sides of the one equal to three sides of the other, each to each, are equal in every respect. Two triangles that stand on the same base and between the same parallels are likewise equal. Is there any difference between the equality of the triangles in these two cases? If so, what?
- (d.) In the first book of Euclid, what properties are shown to belong to triangles?
- 2. Given two equal and parallel straight lines A B and D C; prove that A C and B D bisect each other. Under what circumstances will A C equal B D?
- 3. The angles at the base of an isosceles traingle are equal to each other. Give Euclid's proof of this proposition. How might it be proved if you were permitted to bisect an angle?
- 4. Three straight lines meet in a point. Draw another line cutting them so that the segment of it intercepted between the first and second shall be equal to that intercepted between the second and third.
- 5. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.

To what algebraical proposition is this equivalent?

- 6. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given triangle.
- 7. (a.) Equal chords in a circle are equally distant from the centre.

- (b.) How do you measure the distance of a straight line from a point?
- (c.) What is the locus of the middle points of equal straight lines in a circle?
- 8. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure described in a circle are equal to two right angles.
- 9. A tangent is drawn parallel to a chord. Show that the intercepted arc is bisected at the point of contact.
- 10. Inscribe in a circle an equilateral and equiangular pentagon. Is it necessary to say equilateral and equiangular?

First Examination in Arts.

ENGLISH LITERATURE—POETRY.

Examiner.—REV. J. RICHARDS, M. A.

- 1. Give the argument of the sixth book of Paradise Lost.
 - 2. Explain the following passages:
- (a) "Our patient fathers trifling themes laid by,
 And roll'd, o'er labour'd works, the attentive eye;
 Page after page the much-enduring men
 Explored the deeps and shallows of the pen:
 Till, every former note and comment known,
 They mark'd the spacious margin with their own."
- (b) "She makes the vile to virtue yield applause, And own her sceptre while they break her laws; For vice in others is abhorr'd of all, And villains triumph when the worthless fall."

- (c) "So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye
 Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry;
 Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
 Their disproportion'd speed does recompense."
- (d) "So promised he; and Uriel to his charge Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now raised Bore him slope downwards to the sun, now fallen Beneath the Azores; whether the prime orb, Incredible how swift, had thither roll'd
- (e) "Mystical dance, which yonder starry sphere Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels Resembles nearest, mazes intricate, Eccentric, intervolved, yet regular Then most, when most irregular they seem."

Diurnal."

- (f) "All night the dreadless angel, unpursued, Through heaven's wide champain held his way; till Morn, Waked by the circling hours, with rosy hand Unbarred the gates of light."
- 3. How do you distinguish between conjunctions and prepositions and between adjectives and adverbs?
- 4. In what sense does Milton use these words— Fare, eminent, error, lithe, reform, uncouth, slope, procinct, obvius, idol.
- 5. Ah! gentle pair, ye little think how nigh Your change approaches, when all these delights Will vanish, and deliver ye to woe; More woe, the more your taste is now of joy; Happy, but for so happy ill secured

Long to continue, and this high seat your heaven Ill fenced for heaven to keep out such a foe As now is enter'd; yet no purposed foe To you, whom I could pity thus forlorn, Though I unpitied. League with you I seek, And mutual amity, so strait, so close, That I with you must dwell, or you with me, Henceforth.

- 6. Give the etymology and meaning of these words:
 —wanton, lethargy, polemics, subtile, verdurous, limitary, intelligential, puissance, surceased, enamoured, primeval, sheer, griding.
- 7. What affixes are used in English to express diminutiveness?
 - 8. Explain allusions:—
- (g) "The Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray, Hung forth in heaven his golden scales, yet seen Betwixt Astrea and the Scorpion sign, Wherein all things created first he weigh'd, The pendulous round earth with balanced air In counterpoise; now ponders all events, Battles, and realms; in these he put two weights, The sequel each of parting and of fight."
- (h) "So down they sat, And to their viands fell; nor seemingly The Angel, nor in mist, the common gloss Of theologians; but with keen dispatch Of real hunger, and concective heat To transubstantiate."

ENGLISH—PROSE.

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE, M. A.

1. Give the substance of the following passage in your own words:—

"Let not sleep," says Pythagoras, "fall upon thy eyes till thou hast thrice reviewed the transactions of the past day. Where have I turned aside from rectitude? What have I been doing? What have I left undone, which I ought to have done? Begin thus from the first act, and proceed; and, in conclusion, at the ill which thou hast done be troubled, and rejoice for the good."

Our thoughts on present things being determined by the objects before us, fall not under those indulgences, or excursions, which I am now considering. But I cannot forbear, under this head, to caution pious and tender minds, that are disturbed by the irruption of wicked imaginations, against too great dejection, and too anxious alarms; for thoughts are only criminal when they are first chosen, and then voluntarily continued.

"Evil into the mind of god or man May come and go, so unapprov'd, and leave No spot or stain behind."

In futurity chiefly are the snares lodged by which the imagination is entangled. Futurity is the proper abode of hope and fear, with all their train and progeny of subordinate apprehensions and desires. In futurity, events and chances are yet floating at large, without apparent connection with their causes; and we therefore easily indulge the liberty of gratifying ourselves with a pleasing choice.

- 2. (a) Substitute, and write out in separate columns, Anglo-Saxon words for those of classic origin in the preceding passage.
- (b) Give reasons for adopting a style largely Anglo-Saxon, but partly classic.
- (c) Give the meaning and origin of the following:

 —Aesthetics; chevalier; meander, calico, solecism; worsted; and zero.
- 3. Explain the following sentences, parse the words in italics, and apply the rules of syntax:—
- (a) "Religion informs us that misery and sin were produced together."
- (b) "Books," says Bacon, "can never teach the use of books."
- (c) "Two Englishmen meeting at Rome or Constantinople, soon run into a familiarity."
 - (d) "They that live to please, must please to live."
 - (e) ——— "Dost thou, so young,

Know when to speak, and when to hold thy tongues."

- (f) "Their folly pleads the privilege of wealth.
- 4. Explain the terms Orthopy, Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax. What is the difference between
 Etymology and Syntax? Distinguish mine and my
 etymologically and in actual usage. How are the
 relatives who, that, which and what distinguished in
 actual usage?
- 5. Classify words under eight classes or parts of speech, and give the etymological meaning of the name of each class. Criticise the accuracy of the name as a full description of each class.
- 6. What is a verb? Give a tabular view of English verbs arranged for purposes of syntax. What are the

moods in English? What the tenses? What are perfect tenses regarded not as past but as present?

- 7. Sketch briefly the history of Periodical Literature in England, from its rise, down to the commencement of the present century. Give short biographical notices of the principal contributors to the Tatler, Guardian, Mirror, and Lounger.
- 8. Give a full Analysis of the Lounger's Remarks upon Tragedy.
- 9. Correct or justify the following, giving in every case your reason:—
 - 1. "He is come."
 - 2. "The house is building."
 - 3. "I laid me down and slept."
 - 4. "It was those who spoke."
 - 5. "The cities who aspired to liberty."
- 6. "Nothing but clearness and simplicity are desirable."
 - 7. "Any word that will conjugate is a verb."
 - 8. "Two and two is four and one is five."

LATIN-POETRY.

Examiner.—REV. J. RICHARDS M. A.

1. At what time and under what emperors did Juvenal flourish?

Is the place of his birth mentioned in his Satires? Give the names of the other great Roman Satirists?

2. Translate and explain allusions.

"Plena domus tunc omnis, et ingens stabat acervus

Nummorum, Spartana chlamys, conchylia Coa,
Et cum Parrhasii tabulis, signisque Myronis
Phidiacum vivebat ebur, necnon Polycleti
Multus ubique labor: raræ sine Mentore mensæ.
Inde Dolabella est, atque hinc Antonius, inde
Sacrilegus Verres. Referebant navibus altis
Occulta spolia, et plures de pace triumphos.
Nunc sociis juga pauca boum, grex parvus equarum,
Et pater armenti capto eripietur agello:
Ipsi deinde Lares, si quod spectabile signum,
Si quis in ædicula Deus unicus. Hæc etenim sunt
Pro summis: nam sunt hæc maxima."

- 3. Translate:-
- " Eloquium ac famam Demosthenis, aut Ciceronis Incipit optare, et totis Quinquatribus optat, Quisquis adhuc uno partam colit asse Minervam, Quem sequitur custos angustæ vernula capsæ. Eloquio sed uterque perit orator. Utrumque Largus et exundans letho dedit ingenii fons. Ingenio manus est, et cervix cæsa; nec unquam Sanguine causidici maduerunt rostra pusilli. O fortunatam natam me Consule Roman: Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic Omnia dixisset. Ridenda Poëmata malo, Quam te conspicuæ divina Philippica famæ, Volveris a prima quæ proxima. Sævus et illum Exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenæ Torrentem, et pleni moderantem fræna theatri."
- 4. (a) Explain the following words:—
 augur, auspex, haruspex, puri, argenti,
 prætexta, endromis.

- (b) Derive the following diadema, pecunia, epistola, locuples, simplicitas, metallum.
- (c) Distinguish between cervix and collum—corona and diadema.
- 5. Write down the situations of the places mentioned in the following lines.
 - (a) "Janua Baiarum est."
 - (b) Hic altâ Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relictâ, Hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis.
 - (c) ——"Gyaræ clausus scopulis, parvâque Seripho."
 - 6. Translate:
 - "Quod porro officium, ne nobis blandiar, aut quod Pauperis hic meritum, si curet nocte togatus Currere, cum prætor lictorem impellat, et ire Præcipitem jubeat dudum vigilantibus orbis, Ne prior Albinam, aut Modiam collega salutet."
- 7. How many prætors were there, and what were their titles?

"Ut	somno careas''
"	modo longa coruscat
Sarra	co veniente abies"
" <u>—</u>	et siccâ morte Tyranni"
	necnon gentilia tympana secum
Vexit	

What is the meaning of the verb "careo?" Give the original significations of "coruscare" and tyrannus;" and the different senses of "gentilis."

8. Whence do the different moods derive their names? and with what propriety? Explain the differ-

ent use of the gerund, supine, participle adjective, and noun adjective.

LATIN—PROSE.

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE.

- 1. Translate the following sentences: and illustrate them by a reference to the life and writings of Cicero:
 —"Quare omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur, eujus studio a rebus gerendis abduci contra officium est; virtutis enim laus omnis in actione consistit."
 —"Quamobrem magnopere te hortor, mi Cicero, ut non solum orationes meas, sed hos etiam de philosophia libros, qui se jam illis fere æquarunt."—"Nosque ipsi, quidquid ad rempublicam attulimus (si non mode aliquid attulimus) a doctoribus atque doctrina instructi ad eam et ornati accessimus."
- 2. What are the tenets, and who are the philosophers, alluded to in the following expressions:—"haberent jus suum disputandi de officio, si rerum delectum reliquissent, ut ad officii inventionem aditus esset"—"disciplinæ, quae propositis bonorum et malorum finibus, officium omne pervertunt,"—"praecepta conjuncta naturæ"—"ut nihil a statu naturæ discedas?"
- 3. Translate very carefully the following passage, parse the last sentence and apply the rules of syntax:—
- "Sed ab iis partibus, quae sunt honestatis, quemadmodum officia ducerentur, satis expositum videtur. Eorum autem ipsorum, quae honesta sunt, potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio; de duobus honestis utrum honestius; qui locus a Panaetio est praeter-

missus. Nam, cum omnis honestas manet a partibus quatuor, quarum una sit cognitionis, altera communitatis, tertia magnanimitatis, quarta moderationis; hae in deligendo officio saepe inter se comparentur, necesse est. Placet igitur aptiora esse naturae ea officia, quae ex communitate, quam ea, quae ex cognitione ducantur. Idque hoc argumento confirmari potest; quod, si contigerit ea vita sapienti, ut, omnium rerum affluentibus copiis, quamvis omnia, quae cognitione digna sint, summo otio secum ipse consideret et comtempletur; tamen, si solitudo tanta sit, ut hominem videre non possit, excedat e vita. Principesque omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, (prudentiam enim, quam Graeci φρόνησιν aliam quandam intelligimus, quae est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia.) Illa autem sapientia, quam principem, dixi, rerum est divinarum atque humanarum scientia; in qua continetur, deorum et hominum communitas et societas inter ipsos. Ea si maxima est, (ut est certe), necesse est, quod a communitate ducatur officium, id esse maximum."

- 4. On what grounds does Cicero establish the obligation to act according to the dictates of prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance? How does he illustrate his principle by the comparison of the instinct of bees?
- 5. Translate and explain the following phrases:—
 Finis bonorum; contentio honorum; summum bonum;
 perfectum officium; fiducia virium; duodecim tabulae.
- 6. Decline nefas; coelum and justitium. Compare facilis; meritus; beneficus and vetus. Conjugate plico;

suadeo; linquo; ulciscor; and state the general rules for Compound Verbs.

- 7. Give the derivations of the following words:—
 officium; cognito; turpitudo; decorum; moderatio Distinguish between corroboro, confirmo; justitia, justitium; sapientia, prudentia; veror ut, veror ne; ut and
 quod.
- 8. Translate and explain:—" Adhibenda est igitur quaedam reverentia, adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et relinquorum: nam negligere quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed etiam omnio dissoluti. Est autem quod differat, in hominum ratione habenda, inter justitiam et verecundiam."
 - 9. Translate into Latin:
- "Cicero the greatest of the Roman orators, was born at Arpinum. Cicero removed from Arpinum to Rome. The excellent endowments of his mind soon made him famous at Rome. After he had discharged several other offices of the Roman republic, at last he was made Consul. Cicero discharged the consulship with so great watchfulness and industry, that he was called the father of his country. That honour was given to none before Cicero."

BENGALL.

Examiner.—REV. J. WENGER.

1. Give a brief account, in English, of the book entitled Sadbhabasataka, stating the author's name; the reason why it is called sataka, the general character of the pieces; the source from which most of them are

derived. Express in a few words your opinion of the merits of the work, and the reasons which lead you to adopt that opinion.

- 2. State briefly, in English, the peculiar character of the following metres: payár (প্যার), dirgh-lalita দীঘললিও), and ekávalí (একাবলা). Mention the number of charanas (চরণ) in each, the number of syllables (অফর), the number and position of the rhymes (মিডা-ফর), and the position of the harmonic pause (ঘতি). State in which metre each of the passages given below is written, and point out the instances in which the rules of the metre have not been strictly followed.
 - 3. Translate into English the following lines:

আকাশের অঞ্জল, বহিত যা অনর্গল, গেল তাহা, মম অঞ্জ, নিবারিত নহিল। বিমান-ছদয়-স্থল, নিভিল চপলানল, মম হদে বিরহাগ্নি, কেন নাহি নিভিল?

বরষার দীর্ঘধান, অনুরূপ যে বাভান,
বহিত প্রবল ভাহা, শরতেতে ঘুচিল।
প্রিয়জন অনৎযোগে, বিষয় বিরহ রোগে,
মম দীর্ঘধান আরো, প্রনলভা ধরিল॥
হেরি প্রিয় প্রাণেখরে, নিশী চারু শোভা ধরে,
কুমুদিনী দরোবরে, প্রেমভরে ফুটিল।
খ্লিল মুখের বাদ, মৃদুহান সুপ্রকাশ,
হুদয়ের সুখের সিন্ধু, উথলিয়া উঠিল॥

না হেরি জীবিভেশবে, মম চিত্ত-সরোবরে, আশা কুমুদিনী ফুল, প্রফুল্লিভ নহিল। এ যাতনা বলি কায়, বরষা শরৎ যায়, আজো মম মনোদুঃখ, মনেভেই রহিল॥

- 4. Point out in these lines, the Bengali words (as distinct from the Sanskrit) which would not be used in prose, and also those which would be spelt or inflected differently, and mention what would be their equivalents in prose.
- 5. Explain etymologically the words অনর্গল, চপলা-নল, বিরহাগ্নি, বিষম
 - 6. Give synonyms of আকাশ, নিশী,কুমুদিনী, সরোবর.
 - 7. Paraphrase, in Bengali, the following passage: ভরন্ধিণি কোথা তব তরিকের রক। হেরি যাহা পোতারহী পাইত আতক।। যে সকল লহরী করিয়া ঘোর অন। ভরণীর অদয় করিত বিদারণ।। কোথা তাহা? কোথা সেই ক্রতগামী নীর। চলিত যা মদগর্ফো অতিক্রমি তার।। কুলস্থ বিহক্ষাপ্রয়ার-মহীকুহগণ।
 করিত তাদের কোপে মুল উন্মূলন।।
 - 8. Explain grammatically the word অভিক্রম।
- 9. What force attaches to the tense পাইত, করিত, as used in this passage?
- 10. Explain etymologically the expression বিহল্পান্তর মহীরুহগণ।
- 11. Give some other examples of compound words, in the second part of which the root ৰুহ occurs and which are analogous to পোতারোহী and মহীৰুহ.
- 12. Give Bengali words—not compound (samasta)—derived from the root क्ट.
 - 13. Give synonyms of তর श्रिणी, নীর, তরণী, বিহঙ্গ।
- 14. What is the agent (or nominative) to উন্মলন কবিত ?
 - 15. Translate the line তর্কিণী তনু-তনু শর্দাগমনে,

and explain the compound word उन्-उन् What descripof compound word is it?

16. Translate into English the following passage:

যথা ডর দিণী ডর দ্বার।
কিছু কাল থাকি বিলীন হয়।।
অথবা অচিরপ্রভা যেরপ।
উলেক প্রকাশি দ্বীয় দ্বরপ।।
অচিরে অমনি লুকায় কায়।
বিষম নিচয় ডেমনি প্রায়।
নিয়ত বিষয় সংশয়ময়।
নিশ্বানে বিশাস নাহিক হয়।।

- 17. Which is the right spelling, তর্জিনী or তর্জিণী?
- 18. How do you account for spelling ভিলেক instead of ভিলেক?
 - 19. Explain the composition of অচিরপ্রভা.
- 20. Translate into Bengali, not literally, but idiomatically, the following lines from Crabbe's "Library," which forms part of the English Course this year:

—When by slow degrees the Arts arose,
And Science wakened from her long repose;
When Commerce, rising from the bed of ease,
Ran round the land, and pointed to the seas;
When Emulation, born with jealous eye,
And Avarice, lent their spurs to Industry;
Then one by one the numerous laws were made,
Those to control, and these to succour trade;
To curb the insolence of rude command,
To snatch the victim from the usurer's hand;
To awe the bold, to yield the wrong'd redress,
And feed the poor with Luxury's excess.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

- 1. What is the proper meaning of the word আর্যা?

 এইক এবং পার্ত্রিক কার্য্য সমুদয় যেরপে পরসপর ভিল্প।
 এশিক নৈসর্গিক বিধি এবং মানুষিক কৃত্রিম বিধি সমুদয় সেইরপ
 দুই বিভিন্ন পদার্থ। তবে, যে ব্যক্তি ঐহিক বিষয়ে লিপ্ত হইতে
 চাহে না, যাহার কেবল পরমার্থ চিস্তায় কালহরণ করিবার ইচ্ছা,
 ভাহার, মানুষ কপোলকম্পিত নীর্স নিয়মাবলিতে মন অর্পণ
 করিবার আবশ্যকতা কি? মকদমা মামলা যাহাদের জ্ঞাবিক
 নির্বাহের উপায় নয়, ভাহাদের ওসব বিষয় জানিবার প্রয়োজন
 কি? ব্যবহারাজীব ব্যক্তিগণ ঐ সকল বিষয় শিক্ষা করুক, যে
 ভাহাদের উপকার হইবে। আমরা কেন এরপে তুচ্ছ কাজে সময়৽
 ক্ষেপ করিব। ভতক্ষণ মনোবিজ্ঞান শান্ত্রের দুই চারি টা কথার
 আন্দোলন করিলে, অনেক উপকার আদিবে।
 - 2. Translate the foregoing passage into English.
 - 3. Derive ঐশিক নৈসর্গিক নিরস্কুশ.
- 4. Turn the following into substantives অন্তর্হিত সুপ্ত ব্যুদ্ধ, উক্ত, ভগ্ন, ভক্ত.
- 5. Give the Etymological meanings of the following words আত্তপত্ৰ, মৃত্যু, অকেন্ডদ, স্মাগ্রা, বসুস্কুরা, জগং.
- 6. In what gender or genders are the following words: তর কিণী, অচিরপ্রতা, মহিমা, অবলা, বিধাতা, সেনানী, লেখনী, গরিমা?
- 7. Turn the following masculines into feminines প্রোন, বিদান, ধাতা, ইন্দ্র, মন্ত্রী.
 - 8. Translate the following passage into English:
 - 9. Give the masculine of পাপীয়সী.
- 10. What are the technical names of the following compounds—explain them.

অজ্ঞাতদ্পননীজনক, রক্তনগর্ভা, আজ্ঞাভঙ্গাসহিষ্ণু.

রাজা তাহা শুনিয়া অত্যম্ভ ক্রন্ধ হইয়া কহিবেন আঃ পাপী-য়সী তুমি ঘূণারহিতা এবৎ অতি সাহসিক কি নিমিত্তে অজ্ঞাত জননীজনক এবৎ চণ্ডাল শস্তাম্পদ এই যে বালক ইহাকে তুমি অকারণ কোলে করিবা। রাজমহিষী কহিলেন হে রাজন পুরুষ कथन अभिनेश हरू ना में निक्तिशा हरू। পণ্ডি তেরা কহিয়া-ছেন যে পুরুষ কখনও নিন্দনীয় হন না দুর্দশা নিন্দনীয়া হয় বর্ৎ পুত্রের গুণেতে জননী র্তন গ্রানামে খ্যাতা হন এবং কাহার ললাটে বিধাতার কি প্রকার লিখন আছে তাহাও জানিতে পারা যায় না অত্যার প্রশৎসিত কুলব্যতিরেকে দামান্য বৎশদাত বালকের এ প্রকার দৌন্দর্য্য হয় না অতএব করুণাপ্রযুক্ত ইহাকে পরিত্যাগ করিতে পারি না। অনন্তর রাজা মহিষীকে পুনঃ ২ বার ৭ করিলেন তথাপি রাণী বালক গুহণোদ্যতা হইয়া ভূপাল কর্তৃক তির্স্কৃতা হইলেন ভূপালেরা স্বভাবত আজ্ঞাভঙ্কাদহিফ্ হন এবৎ রাজপক্তনীরাও দৌভাগ্যমদ গর্মিতা হন এই প্রযুক্ত পরস্পার কলহ করিয়া রাজা রাণীর প্রতি অত্যন্ত ক্রোধ করিলেন এবৎ রাণীকে র্থহইতে অবরোহণ করাইয়া দিলেন।

11. Translate the following passage into Bengali:

The Assyrian empire had reached its height under Nebuchadnezzar; it fell with his grandson Belshazzar. During the reign of this prince, the Median nation grew powerful, and being assisted by the Persians, it conquered, one by one, most countries of the East. The cavalry of the Medes and Persians was long celebrated as the best, as well as most numerous in the world; and corrupted Babylonians were unable to make any successful head against the vigour and hardihood of these children of Japheth.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

- 1. Translate the following extract into English.

 निरास्पदं प्रमृत्यू इिलिक्स साखधीनं किस निःस्पृष्टाकां ।
 तथापि कस्यावाकरीं गिरन्ते मां श्रोतुमिक्का मुखरीकरोति ॥
 हत्वुक्तवानुिक्तिविश्रोधरम्यं मनःसमाधाय अयोपपत्ती ।
 उदारचेता गिरमिखदारां देपायनेनाभिदधे नरेन्द्रः ॥
 चिचीषतां जन्मवतामकधीं यश्रोवतंसामुभयच भूतिं ।
 बभ्यक्तिं वन्धुषु तुस्यक्ष्मा दत्तिविश्रोधेव तपोधनानां ॥
 तथापि निम्नं चप तावकीनैः प्रकृतितं में इदयं गुवाधिः ।
 वीतस्पृष्टावामिप मुक्तिभाजां भवन्ति भथेषु हि पद्यपातः ॥
- 2. By which are गिरं (4th line) अव्यवतां भूतिं तपोधनानां governed?
- 3. What part of the verb is चिचीवता and what is its root? Give its 3d person sing. dual and plural in the present tense.

गतान् पश्चनां सङ्जन्मबन्धतां ग्रङ्गश्चयम्येमवनेषु विश्वतः। ददर्भगोपानुपर्धनुपाख्यः ज्ञतानुकराानिव गोभिरार्ज्जवे॥

- 4. Construe this sloka after the manner of the native commentator Mallinatha.
- 5. What is the root of বিশ্বন: Why is the nasal letter wanting here? Give the 3d person singular of the same verb in the potential (ৰৌ) and the 1st person singular in the 3rd preterite (टা)

वजाजिरेब्बन्दनादशंकिनीः शिखखिनामुन्मदयस्य येवितः। मुज्जः प्रमुद्रोष्ट्र मधां विवर्त्तनेनेदस्य कुम्मेषु स्दष्तमध्यरम्॥ पपातः पूर्वे । जञ्चते। विजिद्यातां स्वीपभुक्तान्तिकसस्यसम्पदः । रचाष्ट्रसीमन्तितसान्त्रकर्दमान्यसक्तसम्पातप्रयक्तृतान् पषः॥ जनैरपयाममिन न्युकर्मिभिर्विविक्तभावे कितभूष ग्रेथेताः।
स्थां ददशीश्रममाखेपीपमाः सपुष्य हासाः सिनवेशवीरधः॥
ततःसरु मेन्य श्रद्शाश्रियं श्रद्शुणा को कनकी कष्य सुष्यम्।
उवाच यच क्तमने दितोपिगां नहीं कित शेऽवसरेऽवसीदित ॥
इयंश्रिवाया नियतेरिवायितः क्तार्थयन्ती जमतः पक्षेः कियाः।
जयश्रियम्पार्थ एथूकरेतु ते श्रद्यसद्याम् रम्मवारिदा ॥
उपैति सस्यम्परिणामरम्यता द्वदीरने। द्वत्यमपङ्गतामहोम्।
नवैगुंगों सम्यतिसंक्तवस्थिरन्तिरोहितम्येम घना ग्रमश्रियः॥

- 6. Turn the above extract into prose in your own words as far as possible.
- 8. Give the past passive participle (ন্ধ) of the following verbs. ভা বস্মাণ্ দৰ্ দিন্মন্ ৰহ্ বস্
- 9. Translate the following passage into English:
 तत् पास्य में बृद्धिप्रभावं॥ परं किन्तु ममापि सङ्क्रूता
 बीमारवा नाम मिल्लास्ति । तत् तामाङ्कयामञ्चामि ।
 येन स दुरातमा दुरुगाजो बध्यते । ख्यासी घटकया सङ्
 मिल्लां समासाय प्रीवाच । भन्ने ममेरीयं घटका कोनचिद्दुरगाजेन पराभृतास्त्रकासीटनेन । तदस्य बधीपाय
 मन्।तस्ति में साहास्यं कर्तुमर्हसि । मिल्लाधाङ्ग । भन्ने
 किमुचतेऽच विषये । उत्तं च यतः ।

पनः प्रत्युपकाराय मित्राक्षां कियते पियं। यत् पुरा मित्रमित्रस्य कार्थं मित्रैः छतं न किं॥

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—REV. J. WENGER.

- 1. State briefly, in Sanscrit, the situation of the kingdom of Pataliputra (or Kusumapura) which is presupposed in the play entitled Mudrárákshasa; the character of the two principal agents introduced in it, Chanakya and Rakshasa; the one object aimed at by Chanakya, and finally realised; also the reason why the play is called Mudrárakshasa.
- 2. State, in English, the name of the author, the time at which it is supposed that he lived, and your opinion of his skill and his style, with the reasons on which you base that opinion.
 - 3. Translate into English the following passage:

प्राक् चन्द्रगुप्तप्रवेशात् प्रविष्टमात्रेशैव श्यनग्रहं चाय-क्येन दुरात्मना समन्तादवको कितं। तत क्वेकसाद्भित्ति क्ट् द्वात् ग्रहोतभक्तावयवानां पिपीकिकानां निष्कामन्तीनां पर्क्तिमवकोक्य। पुरुषगर्भमेतद्गृहमिति ग्रहीतार्थेन दाहितं तदेव श्यनग्रहं। तसिंख दद्यमाने धृमावरु द्वहिष्वियाः प्रथममिषिहितनिर्गमनमार्गमनिधान्य सर्वे एववीभत्सादय-क्तेचेव व्यकनमुपगता उपरतास्य।

- 4. Mention some other particles which like भाक, govern the ablative case (panchami).
- 5. State to which class of Samasa each of the following compound words belongs: भित्तिक र स्टोतभक्ता-वयन, प्रथमें, स्टोतार्थ, घूमावयद, धुमावयद-दृष्टिविषयः.
- 6. Mention both the future tenses, Parasmaipada, of the following verbs; प्रविश्, निषक्तम्, पद, दर् अवर्ष, निर्मेम, अपरम्,।

7. Translate into English the following passage:

चाया। समात्य राज्यस, सापीयाते चन्दनदासस्य जीवितं? राज्य। भीविकागुप्त कः सन्देशः?

चारा । जानात्व राज्ञस जारहीत अस्त्रेय भवता नानु-स्रज्ञते स्वत इत्वत् सन्देषः । तद्यदि सत्यमेव चन्दनदासस्य जोवितमित्र्यते तते। स्रज्ञतामिदं शस्त्रं ।

राचा। भी विष्णुगुप्त मा मैवम्। खयोग्या वयमेतस्य ग्रह्मो विश्रोवतस्त्रया ग्रह्मोतस्य श्रह्मस्य। चामा। खमात्य राच्यस न खनु भवतः श्रह्मग्रहम्मन्तरेसः चन्दनदासस्य जीवितमस्ति॥

- 8. Who was Chandanadasa? And why should Rakshasa wish to save his life? Why was Chandanadasa not put to death before?
 - 9. What is meant by shastra (new)?
- 10. What idiomatic ellipsis do you observe in Chanakya's first question?
- ा 11. Explain the expression भवता नानुरुद्धते दृष्णः, and mention why it appears singular.
- 12. How do you explain (in Rakshasa's answer) the genitive case (shashthi) in उद्दोतस्य वसस्य?
- 13. Explain the use of the cases in मसमस्यामनारेच् and illustrate it by a few examples.
- 14. Give an English translation of the following कि प्रोवस्थ भरवाया न वपृषि द्यां न द्यापत्थेष यत्. किं वा नास्ति परिश्रमी दिनपतेरास्ते न यज्ञिस्ताः। किन्वक्षीक्षतमृत्यु अन् कप्रावत् श्लाध्या जने। कस्तिः; निर्यू छं प्रतिपद्मवस्तुष्ठ सतामेकं हि ग्रीनव्रतं॥
- 15. Explain the mythological allusions contained in the first two lines.

- 16. Give synonyms of जा, दिनपतिः, वपुः।
- 17. Explain etymologically the words: उत्सजन, निर्मुह, प्रतिषज्ञ.
- Translate into Sanskrit the following an ecdote. As four young Brahmans were going on their way, they saw in a forest the bones of a dead lion. of them said, A test of the science we have previously studied is supplied. Here is a dead animal. virtue of our well studied science let us restore it to life. I know how to effect the collocation of the bones. The second said, I give (it) skin, flesh and blood. third said, I produce life. So one made the collocation of the bones; the second supplied it with skin, flesh, and blood. Whilst the third was engaged in adding life, the fourth, named Buddhiman, said, Wait a moment, whilst I get on that nearest tree. This being done, when the lion was restored to life, he arose and killed those three; but after he was gone elsewhere, Buddhiman came down from the tree and went home.

URDU.

Examiner.—H BLOCHMANN.

1. Translate:

وسوين خرابي لوگون كي تعريف كرني اور خوشاهد كرني هي جس آديي كي تعريف يا خوشاهد هولتا جس آديي كي تعريف يا خوشاهد هوتي هي اوسكا نفش پهولتا هي اور خوش هوتا هي اور اپني خوبي اور بهلائي كا اوسكا خيال هو جاتا هي است بهت خرابيان پيدا هوتي هين كبهي تو لوگونكي سامهنم اپني بترائي كا اظهار كرتا هي اور كبهي خوشامديون كي كهنم سامهنم اين تئين عالم دانشيند جانكر علم كر حاصل كول اور عقل ك

برهانے میں سستی کرتا هی ۔۔ تعریف اور خوشامد کرنیوالے کو بھی اس عادت سے ضرر هوتا هی تعریف اور خوشامد کرنے میں اکثر جهوت بولتے هیں خوشامدی اکثر دل سے تعریف نہیں کرتے بلکہ خوش کرنیکیواسطے زبان سے خوشامد اور تعریف کی کلمات نکالتے هیں اور دل میں اسکی خلاف جانتے هیں یہ مکاری نہایت یادت هی •

- 2. Parse the first 3 lines using the technical terms of the Urdu Grammar.
- 3. Write down in order the Persian words of the above passage.
- 4. Give the roots of مكاري اكثر مادت اظهار تعريف and give some words derived from the same roots and their meanings.
- 5. Give the etymology of انشهند بلکه خوشامدي and
- 6. Trace the custom of distinguishing in pronunciation from . When was it introduced?
- 7. Why does he say in the first line کرنی and not کرنا Give the rule. Translate (a) to give trouble نفلیف to one's guest is not proper; (b) he was not able to move; (c) it is hard to put one's finger on a lancet نشتر
- 8. Is خرایان a Persian plural? Should he not have put the adjective پیدا also into plural? State your reasons.
- 9. What are the vowels of عام as used in the above passage? Give the meanings of عالم غيب عالم صورة
- 10. What are the names of the 5 senses. Distinthe guish between نفس نبائي نفس عيواني نفس نبائي How does the author prove that the نفس ناطقه نفس ناطقه

- 11. The title of the book باغ و بهار gives the فلخ يا gives the Express the year in the Muhammadan and Christian aeras.
 - 12. Explain the origin of the name Urdu.
 - 13. Translate:

Chand-Bibi is the favourite heroine of the Dekkan and is the subject of many fabulous stories. Even Khafi Khan mentions her having fired silver balls into the Mogul Camp; and the common tradition at Ahmednagar is that when her shot was expended she loaded her guns successively with copper, with silver and with gold coin, and that it was not till she had begun to fire away jewels that she consented to make peace.

URDU.

Examiner.—H. BLOCHMANN.

1. Translate:

صبح هوت جو گئي آج مري آنكهه چهپك دي وهين آك خوشي نے درد دل پر دستك پوچها مين كون هي بولي كه مين ولا هون غافل نه لئے شوق مين جسكے كبهي شائق كي پلك هي خوشي نام مر! مين هون عزيز دلها كهول آغوش دل اور لے مجھے جلدي نادان كهول آغوش دل اور لے مجھے جلدي نادان پهر خدا جانے يهه دن كب تجھے دكهائي فلك سنكے يهه مردة جان بخش جو مين كهولي آنكهه اشعة نور كي سي مجهكو نظر آئي جهلك آتكهين ملكرے جو ديكهون هون تو ايك بادله پوش صرب لے غرق جواهر مين ولا هي پاؤن تلك

حسن ایسا که جسے ماہ شب چار دهم یک بیک دیکھ تو یکچند هی وہ جانے بھچک زرق برق ایسی هی پوشاک میں اوسکی که جسے کوند بھلی کی کھون یا که مین شعلے کی چبک

- 2. Parse the last 3 lines putting the vowels above the words. Employ the technical terms of the Urdu grammar.
 - 3. Explain (a) the hamzah above مرده الم
 - دلها in ها and عزيز and دلها in
 - نورسي after سي the word
- 4. Give the root of شائق Is it necessary to leave out the two نقطه of the ي Put the vowels to and explain the form.
- 5. Write down all the rules connected with the particle $\stackrel{.}{\stackrel{.}{\smile}}$
- 6. What is meant by ^[iz]? Describe the custom and give some examples.
 - 7. Translate and explain

- 8. Instead of 5 you often find a s with a small b above it. How do you explain the ه الله Distinguish between ياي مجهول and ياي معروف with the ياي معبول
- 9. Explain the following headings of poems: مطلع
 Are their metres peculiar to the Urdu?
- 10. Of what gender is the form خلف in Urdu. Do you know an exception? Write down the genders of قلم حقه شریعت پانی
 - 11. Translate:

Rezia Begum, says Ferishtah, was endowed with every princely virtue and those who scrutinize her

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actions most severely will find in her no fault but that she was a woman. If not distinguished for literature she read the Koran correctly; and such was her talent for business, that Altamash, when absent on his northern campaigns, left her in charge of his government in preference to his sons. Her conduct on the throne did not disappoint the expectations entertained of her.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Examiner.-W. L. HEELEY, B. A.

N. B.—Give dates wherever practicable.

- 1. Give a sketch map of the course of the Thames and the country between that river and the English Channel; mark Dover, Canterbury, Hastings, Runymede, Oxford, New Forest, Windsor, Carisbrook; and state historical incidents connected with each.
- 2. Explain the terms—'Witenagemot,' 'Heptarchy,' 'Bretwalda,' 'Wessex.' Who were the Jutes, and what was their original country? What was the general principle of English penal legislation before the Norman conquest? Who were Hereward, Bede, Anslem, and Godwin?
- 3. What languages are now spoken in the British Isles, and to what family of languages do they belong? What parts of the Islands were longest under the dominion of the Danes? When did the final subjugation of Ireland by the English take place?
- 4. Explain 'ordeal,' 'interdict,' 'Peter's-pence.' When was England acknowledged to be a fief of the

Papacy? What is the meaning of homage? Who were the Lollards?

- 5. Give a brief account of the public career of any one of the following persons:—
 - I. Francis Bacon, Viscount St Albans.
 - II. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
 - III. Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.
 - IV. Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset.
 - 6. Explain the following lines:-
 - (a) This is he that far away Against the myriads of Assaye Clash'd with his fiery few and won; And underneath another sun, Warring on a later day, Round affrighted Lisbon drew The treble works, the vast designs Of his laboured rampart-lines.
 - (b) Syrian virgins, wail and weep, English Richard ploughs the deep!
 - (c) The shrieks of death, through Berkley's roof that ring,
 - Shrieks of an agonizing king.
 - (d) Look how the Lion of the sea lifts up his ancient crown,
 - And underneath his deadly paw treads the gay lillies down.
 - So stalked he when he turned to flight, on that famed Picard field.
 - Bohemia's plume, and Genoa's bow, and Cæsar's eagle shield.

- (e) Both roses flourish, red and white, In love and sisterly delight, The two that were at strife are blended, And all old troubles now are ended.— Joy, joy to both, but most to her Who is the flower of Lancaster!
- 7. Give briefly the history of the dispute as to the power of the Crown to levy taxes without consent of the Commons. When do we find the first distinct reference to a Parliament? Who systematized parliamentary corruption?
- 8. What was the character of the revolution of 1688, and what principles were established thereby?
- 9. When and how did Dacca, Delhi, Cuttack, and Benares come under British rule? Give a sketch map of the portion of India west of Lucknow, and north of Bombay, marking principal towns and rivers.
- 10. Give an account of the perpetual Settlement,—when and by whom established, and with what objects?

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Examiner.-W. GRAPEL, M. A.

- 1. Give a short account of the struggle for power between Henry II. and Thomas à Becket; stating the circumstances of the death of the latter, with its immediate results.
- 2. How many sons had Henry II., and what was the conduct of each towards his father?
 - 3. When lived and for what were known in English

- History:—(1) Richard Longespée; (2) Stephen Langton; (3) Peter of Pomfret; (4) Hubert de Burgh; (5) Michael de la Pole; (6) Reginald de la Pole; (7) Cardinal Beaton?
- 4. Describe fully the circumstances which led to the Battle of Lewes; when was it fought, and to what state of affairs did it give rise?
- 5. Give the date and conditions of the Peace of Bretigni; and of the League of Cambray.
- 6. Give a short sketch of the characters of the several Members of the Cabal.
- 7. What was the particular charge; who the principal witnesses; and what the course, and the result of the proceedings against Stafford?
 - 8. (1) The Remonstrance;
 - (2) The Self-Denying Ordinance;
 - (3) The Declaration of Indulgence;
 - (4) The Test Act;
 - (5) The Peace of Breda;
 - (6) The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle;

Give the dates of all of the above; and furnish full details as to the cause and result of any three of them.

- 9. What was the character, career, and fate of Dupleix?
- 10. Review rapidly the military achievements of the British in India during the first rule of Lord Cornwallis.

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ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—REV. K. S. MACDONALD, M. A.

1. If a straight line fall upon two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to one another.

Trisect, (1) a right angle, (2) one-fourth of a right angle.

2. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

If two circles cut each other the line joining their centres bisects their common chord; and the common chord produced bisects their common tangent.

3. The sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportionals, and those which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides.

Cut a given straight line in extreme and mean ratio.

- 4. Two straight lines which are each of them parallel to the same straight line, but not in the same plane with it, are parallel to one another.
- 5. If 48 men working eight hours a day for one week can dig a trench 235 feet long, 40 wide and 28 deep; in what time can 12 men working 10 hours a day form a Railway cutting 1,56,060 cubic yards? A week = 6 working days.
- 6. What is the difference in value between £1,000 of 3 per cents. at 72 and £1,000 of 4 per cents. at 90?
 - 7. Simplify:—

(a)
$$\frac{x^2 + (a - b) x - a b}{x^2 + (a + b) x + a b}$$
;

(b)
$$\frac{e^{2x} x^{8} + e^{2x} - x^{2} - 1}{e^{2x} x^{2} + 2 e^{x} x^{2} - e^{2x} - 2 e^{x} + x^{2} - 1}.$$

8. Solve the following equations:-

(a)
$$\frac{198 x + 3}{4.5 x + 3} + \frac{4 x + 5}{5 x - 1} - 52 = 0.$$

(b)
$$x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4$$
 and $x^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^{\frac{3}{2}} = 28$.

(c)
$$(x+6)^2 + 2\sqrt{x}(x+6) = 138 + \sqrt{x}$$
.

9. Find the sum of the following series:-

- (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ $(\frac{1}{2})$ $\frac{1}{2}$ + 1 &c. to n terms.
- 10. State the general rule called the *Binomial Theorem*, and illustrate it by giving the first four terms of the expansion of $(5 \frac{\pi}{6})^6$

How many changes may be rung with four bells out of 7; and how many with the whole peal?

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY, LOGARITHMS AND STATICS.

Examiner .- J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

- 1. Explain why in the common system of logarithms log. 6.25, log, .000625 and log. 1_{6}^{1} have the same mantissa; write down the logarithms of these numbers, having given log. 2 = .301030.
- 2. Define the tangent of an angle; and trace its changes in magnitude and sign as the angle increases rom 0° to 270°.

3. Prove the formulæ:

$$\tan^{2} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2 \sin A - \sin 2 A}{2 \sin A + \sin 2 A}$$

$$2 \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{1 + \sin A} + \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$$

and attach the proper signs to the radicals in the latter, when A lies between 270° and 360°.

- 4. Express in terms of the sides the sine and cosine of half an angle of a triangle, and the radius of the circle which touches one side and the produced parts of two others.
- 5. Find the area of a triangle in terms of the three sides in a form adapted to logarithmic computation.

A triangular field has its sides respectively 500, 600, and 700 yards in length, find its area, having given

log.
$$2 = .30103$$
 log. $1.469 = .16702$. log. $3 = .47712$ log. $1.470 = .16732$.

6. Define Force and explain how it is measured.

If three forces represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a triangle, act on a point, they will keep it at rest.

- 7. A weight of 25 lbs. hangs at rest attached to the ends of two strings, the lengths of which are 3 and 4 feet, and the other ends of the strings are fastened at two points in a horizontal line distant 5 feet from each other, find the tension of each string.
- 8. There is equilibrium on the wheel and axle, when the power is to the weight as the radius of the axle is to the radius of the wheel.
- 9. Define the centre of gravity of a body; and shew that every body has one and only one such point.

10. A rod 11 inches long has a weight of 7 ounces at one end and one of 8 ounces at the other, and is found to be in equilibrium when balancing on a fulcrum 5 inches from the heavier weight. If the weights be interchanged the fulcrum must be shifted \frac{1}{17} of an inch. Find the weight of the rod and the position of its centre of gravity.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—J. SANDERS.

- 1. "The evidence which we have for the existence of mind," says Dr. Abercrombie, "is, perhaps, less liable to objection than that which we have for the existence of matter." Compare the evidence in both cases and prove the truth of this observation.
- 2. Give a brief sketch of the modern theory with respect to the first appearance and progressive development in our minds of those elements of thought, which are essential to a sound Understanding. Then distinguish, as Dr. Abercrombie does, between Reflection and Simple Consciousness, and examine in detail the knowledge which we derive from these sources.
- 3. In our notions of Cause and Effect, separate what is the result of experience, from what is of a different origin.
- 4. Explain the different means by which we acquire our power of estimating by sight the distance and magnitude of objects.

- 5. State the argument, based on the nature of the reasoning process, for the admission of certain propositions as First Truths, and racapitulate the most important of these axioms, briefly explaining the scope of each.
- 6. Describe the processes preparatory to, and those immediately concerned in, the induction of general principles.
- 7. Explain the state of the mind in dreaming, and point out the difference between this state, and that of the mind when under the influence of the imagination, and when affected by insanity.
- 8. Indicate the limits of human power over the material universe.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—REV. J. OGILVIE, M. A.

- 1. What are those Principles which we consider as constituting the nature of man when contemplated as a Moral and Responsible Being? Among these, which are regarded as the *primary* Principles of Action?
- 2. What is meant by the Moral quality of an Action? On what special circumstance is it that the Moral character of any person's conduct depends? Illustrate your answer to this last question by any example that may occur to you.
- 3. Contrast the Feelings which are always conjoined with our *Moral* judgments with those which accompany any merely *Scientific* judgment, or any judgment which is derived from a mere process of Reasoning.

- 4. What is generally understood by the Affections? In what manner do they operate? What great purpose do they serve? Under what two general heads may they be classed?
- 5. Show how the Desire of Approbation, when properly regulated, is calculated to produce a highly beneficial influence;—and state some of the evils resulting from a perverted use of this Feeling.
- 6. With respect to that inestimable precept to do to others as we would that they should do to us, a caution is given (by Abercrombie) to this effect, that we are to remember that the principle of Action which this precept makes use of is not to be considered as the Rule, that is, the Ruling Motive, of our conduct in dealing with others; the real design of the precept being to serve as an ever-present Reminder of the great Standard or ultimate Rule to which all our actions ought to be referred; and also as an infallible Test wherewith to try our conduct in individual instances:—

What difficulty might arise in the mind of one who was endeavouring to act in accordance with the precept now in question, but who did not attend to this explanation of it? In all cases, what ought to be the Ruling motive or ultimate Standard of our conduct? Explain, as precisely as you can, the nature of the mental exercise that is brought into operation in every case when the above-mentioned inestimable precept is duly applied. From what propensity of our nature would an habitual attention to this exercise effectually guard us in our dealings with others?—And how would it tend to advance our own moral culture?

- 7. Contrast the control or voluntary power which we can exercise over any of our *Intellectual* processes with that which we can exercise over our *Feelings*.
- 8. By what means can we influence our Feelings?

 —If, for example, it were our wish to call up within us the Feeling of compassion and kindness for any one in distress, what steps could we adopt to accomplish that object?
- 9. State briefly what you consider the due regulation of the Moral Feelings to consist in;—and mention any circumstances that might lead to their derangement.

B. A. Examination.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—REV. J. RICHARDS, M. A.

- 1. What opinion have you formed of the character of Hamlet? Illustrate your view by quotations.
- 2. Illustrate from Hamlet the difference between Wit and Humour, and explain in what way they may be discriminated.

Quote any passage from Hamlet that seems to you distinguished for beauty and force, and point out the particular points of beauty.

3. In what sense does Shakespeare use the words, carnal, censure, collection, cry, expostulate, meditation, rivals, waft?

- 4. Other readings have been proposed in the foling passages. Mention them.
 - (a) ——— "while they distill'd

 Almost to jelly with the act of fear

 Stand dumb."

 - (c) "I'll silence me e'en here."
 - (d) No, no, he is dead,
 So to thy death bed
 He never will come again."

Explain clearly the following passage:-

"O what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!

The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue, sword,

The expectancy and rose of the fair state,

The glass of fashion and the mould of form,

The observ'd of all observers! quite, quite down."

5. On what is Comus founded? Mention any other masks which were published before Comus.

In what terms does Milton refer to masks in his Paradise Lost? Under what circumstances did he publish the Comus?

- 6. In what respects does a mask differ from any other dramatic composition?
 - 7. Explain clearly the words in Italics.

The drouth of Phœbus—Iris' woof—wavering morrice—grave saws—margent green—swilled insolence—infamous hills—the swink'd hedger—swart fairy—Clouted shoon.

- 8. Explain allusions.
- (a) "Rude Heiskar's seal, through surges dark Will long pursue the minstrels' bark."
- (b) Awaked before the rushing prow The mimic fires of ocean glow, Those lightnings of the wave.
- (c) "Was not the life of Athole shed To soothe the tyrant's sicken'd bed."
- (d) Now ask you whence that wondrous light Whose fairy glow beguiled their sight! It ne'er was known.
- 9. Explain the meaning of the following suffixes and state whence they are derived:—

fy, ness, en, esk, ly, tion, terde.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE.

- 1. Give a short account of the life and writings of Lord Bacon, and point out some of the chief excellencies and defects of his style. In what relation does the Treatise on the Proficience and Advancement of Learning stand to the rest of his philosophical works?
- 2. Lord Bacon divides human learning into three parts, history, poetry, and philosophy, respectively referring to memory, imagination and reason, which he conceived to be the proper distribution of the intellectual faculties. Give the substance of his observations on history; with remarks on their practical tendency, or the justness of his reasoning.

3. Paraphrase the following passage, and point out any changes either in *spelling* or *construction* which the English language has undergone since the time of Lord Bacon.

And surely when I set before me the condition of these times, in which learning hath made her third visitation, or circuit, in all the qualities thereof; as the excellency and viuacity of the wits of the age; the noble helps and lights which we have by the travailes of ancient writers; the art of printing, which communicateth bookes to men of all fortunes; the opennes of the world by nauigation, which hath disclosed multitudes of experiments, and a masse of naturall history; the leasur wherewith these times abound, not imploying men so generally in civill businesse as the states of Græcia did, in respect of their popularity, and the state of Rome, in respect of the greatnesse of their monarchy: the present disposition of these times at this instant to peace; the consumption of all that ever can be said in controuersies of religion, which have so much diuerted men from other sciences; the perfection of your Majesties learning, which as a Phœnix may call whole volies of wits to follow you; and the inseperable propriety of time, which is euer more and more to disclose truth; I cannot but be raised to this perswasion, that this third period of time will farre surpasse that of the Grecian and Romane learning: onely if men will know their own strength, and their own weakness both; and take, one from the other, light of invention, and not fire of contradiction, and esteem of the inquisition of truth, as of an enterprise, and not as of a quality or

ornament, and imploy wit and magnificence to things of worth and excellency, and not to things vulgar, and of popular estimation.

- 4. The Anglo-Saxon is the mother tongue of modern English. State the successive grammatical changes in the various forms of the noun, the pronoun and the verb, during the period in which the Saxon language was undergoing that process of transformation by which it was ultimately changed into English.
- 5. Give the substance of the following criticism in your own words. To whom does it refer?
- "He puffed himself and abused his enemies under feigned names. He robbed himself of his own letters, and then raised the hue and cry after them. Besides his frauds of malignity, of fear, of interest, and of vanity, there were frauds which he seems to have committed from love of fraud alone. He had a habit of stratagem, a pleasure in outwitting all who came near him. Whatever his object might be, the indirect road to it was that which he preferred."
- 6. State briefly the essential qualities of a good prose style, and indicate the cause why nonsense so often escapes being detected both by the judicious writer and by the attentive reader?
- 7. Distinguish between Dialects and Languages and illustrate your answer by references to any of the various dialects and languages in India?
- 8. Classify verbs according to their forms, meaning and origin, for purposes of etymology. Investigate the forms drench, raise, use, clothe?
 - 9. What is the difference between: -This is a dis-

covery of Sir Isaac Newton's, and, This is a discovery of Sir Isaac Newton? Disprove the doctrine that the possessive in s. (Newton's) is formed out of the combination Newton his?

- 10. Give the history of the following words:—algebra, amen, caste, chivalry, coat, expedient, king, parchment and policy?
 - 11. Explain in full the following constructions:-
 - (a) "I am to blame."
 - (b) "To err is human, to forgive divine."
 - (c) "Man is made to mourn."
 - (d) "The wages of sin is death."
 - (e) "Honour being lost, all is lost.
 - (f) "Windsor is a castle of the Queen's."
 - (g) * The hue and cry of the country pursues him."

GREEK POETRY.

Examiner.—REV. J. RICHARDS, M. A.

- 1. What was the subject of the earliest dramatic representations? On what occasion were the yearly contests for Tragedy instituted, and at what festivals did they take place? How many compositions and of what nature, were presented by each candidate?
- 2. What is the nature and office of the Chorus? Of what persons ought it to consist. Which of the Tragedians seems to have been most observant of this rule? Was the Chorus introduced into Comedy?
- 3. Represent by a table the various laws of the lambic Metre.

4. Give the derivation and literal meaning of the following words.

ἄστροφος—ἰκετεύω—δορύξενος—τηλικοῦτος καθυβρίζω—ἰσοτέλεστος—παλαίφατος. ὑπουργία—ἐξαίφνης,—ἀποκάμνω.

- 5. Translate literally the following passages and parse the first three lines of paragraph (a).
- (a) ΘΗ. δδοῦ κατάρχειν τῆς ἐκεῖ, πομπὸν δέ με χωρείν, ίν', εί μεν εν τόποισι τοίσδ' έχεις τὰς παίδας ἡμῶν, αὐτὸς ἐκδείξης ἐμοί· εί δ' έγκρατεῖς φεύγουσιν, ούδεν δεῖ πονεῖν. άλλοι γὰρ οἱ σπεύδοντες, οῧς οὖ μή ποτε χώρας φυγόντες τησδ' επεύξωνται θεοίς. άλλ' έξυφηγοῦ γνωθι δ' ώς έχων έχει καί σ' είλε θηρωνθ' ή τύχη τα γαρ δολφ τῷ μὴ δικαίφ κτήματ' οὐχὶ σώζεται. κούκ άλλον έξεις ές τάδ' : ὡς ἐξοίδά σε ου ψιλον ουδ' ασκευον ές τοσήνδ' υβριν ήκοντα τόλμης της παρεστώσης τανύν, άλλ' ἔσθ' ὅτω σὺ πιστὸς ὧν ἔδρας τάδε. ά δει μ' άθρησαι, μηδε τήνδε την πόλιν ένὸς ποιήσαι φωτὸς ἀσθενεστέραν. νοείς τι τούτων, ή μάτην τανθν τε σοι δοκεί λελέχθαι χώτε ταθτ' έμηχανώ;
- (b) XO. εἰ θέμις ἐστί μοι τὰν ἄφανῆ θεὸν καὶ σὲ λιταῖς σεβίζειν, ἐννυχίων ἄναξ, 'Αιδωνεῦ 'Αι ὅωνεῦ, λίσσομαι ἐπιπόνω μήτ' ἐπὶ βαρυαχεῖ ξένον ἐξανύσαι μόρω τὰν παγκευθῆ κάτω γεκρῶν πλάκα καὶ Στύγιον δόμον,

πολλών γὰρ ἄν καὶ μάταν πημάτων ἱκνουμένων, πάλιν σε δαίμων δίκαιος αἔξοι. ὅ χθόνιαι θεαὶ, σῶμά τ' ἀνικάτου θηρὸς, ὅν ἐν πύλαισι φασὶ πολυξέστοις εὐνᾶσθαι κυζεῖσθαί τ' ἐξ ἄντρων ἀδάματον φύλακα παβ 'Ατδα λόγος αἰἐν ἔχει· ὅν, ὡ Γῶς παὶ καὶ Ταρτάρου, κατεύχομαι ἐν καθαρφ βῆναι ὁρμωμένφ νερτέρας τῷ ξένφ νεκρῶν πλάκας. σέ τοι κικλήσκω τόν αἰὲν ἄϋπνον.

(c) ΟΙ. ὁ φίλτατ' Αἰγέως παῖ, μόνοις οὐ γίγνεται θεοίσι γήρας, οὐδὲ κατθανείν ποτε, τὰ δ' ἄλλα συγχεῖ πάνθ' ὁ παγκρατής χρόνος. φθίνει μεν Ισχύς γης, φθίνει δε σώματος, θνήσκει δε πίστις, βλαστάνει δ' απιστία, καὶ πνεθμα ταυτὸν οὖποτ' οὖτ' ἐν ἀνδράσιν φίλοις βέβηκεν οὖτε πρὸς πόλιν πόλει. τοις μεν γαρ ήδη, τοις δ' εν ύστερφ χρόνφ τά τερπνὰ πικρὰ γίγνεται καὖθις φίλα. καὶ ταῖσῖ Θήβαις εἰ τανῦν εὐημερεῖ καλῶς τὰ πρὸς σὲ, μυρίας ὁ μυρίος χρόνος τεκνούται νύκτας ήμέρας τ' ίων, έν αξς τὰ νῦν ξύμφωνα δεξιώματα δόρει διασκεδώσιν έκ σμικρού λόγου. ιν' ούμος εύδων κοί κεκρυμμένος νέκυς ψυχρός ποτ' αὐτῶν θερμὸν αΐμα πίεται, εί Ζεὺς ἔτι Ζεὺς, χῷ Διὸς Φοίβος σαφής. άλλ' οὐ γὰρ αὐδαν ἡδὺ τάκίνητ' ἔπη, εα μ' εν οίσιν ήρξάμην, τὸ σὸν μόνον

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πιστὸν φυλάσσων. κούποτ' Οἰδίπουν ἐρεῖς. ἀχρεῖον οἰκητῆρα δέξασθαι τόπων τῶν ἐνθάδ' εἴπερ μὴ θεοὶ ψεύσουσί με.

GREEK PROSE.

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE.

- 1. When did Herodotus live? Enumerate the principal writers who preceded Herodotus. From what sources did he derive his historical and chronological information?
- 2. Mention the principal dialects of ancient Greece, and the districts where each peculiarly prevailed. Which of them was the native dialect of Herodotus, and why did he prefer the Ionic?
 - 3. Mention some of the peculiar characteristics of the Ionic dialect. Give instances of the difference of Ionic forms in Homer and Herodotus. Convert the following words into common Greek:—ἀπικέθαι, δέκομαι, ἐπεὰν, ἐῶν, κως, μοῦνος, πλεῦνας, σεῦ, απίκατο, πιθὼν, οῦνομα, and ὀρέω. Also decline βασιλεύς throughout, first in Attic and then in Ionic.
 - 4. Translate into English :-

Μαρδόνοις μεν, τοσαῦτα ἐπιλετριας τὴν Ἐκρξεω γνωμην, ἐπέπαυτο.—Σιωπώντων δὲ τῶν ἄλλων Περσέων, καὶ οὐ τολμώντων
γνώμην ἀποδείκνυσθαι ἀντίην τη προκειμένη, 'Αρτάβανος ὁ
'Υστάσπεος, πάτρως ἐῶν Ἐερξη, τῷ δὴ καὶ πίσυνος ἐῶν ἔλεγε τάδε·
"' Π βασιλεῦ, μὴ λεχθεισέων μέν γνωμέων ἀντιέων ἀλλήλησι,
" οὐκ ἔστι τὴν ἀμείνω αἰρεόμενον ἐλέσθαι, ἀλλὰ δεῖ τῆ εἰρημένη
" χρέεσθαι· λεχθεισέων δὲ, ἔστι· ὥσπερ τὸν χρυσὸν τὸν ἀκήρατον,
" αὐτὸν μὲν ἐπ' ἐωυτοῦ οὐ διαγίνωσκομεν, ἐπεὰν δὲ παρατρίψωμεν

- " ἄλλφ χρυσφ, διαγινώσκομεν τὸν ἀμείνω. Ἐγὰ δὲ καὶ πὰτρὶ τῷ
 " σῷ, ἀδελφεῷ δέ ἐμῷ, Δαρείῳ, ἤγόρευον μὴ στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ
 " Σκύθας, ἄνδρας οὐδαμόθι γῆς ἄστυ νέμοντας. 'Ο δὲ, ἐλπιζων
 " Σκύθας τοὺς Νομάδας καταστρέψεσθαι, ἐμοί τε οὐκ ἐπείθετο,
 " στρατευσάμενός τε, πολλούς τε καὶ ἀγαθοὺς τῆς στρατιῆς
 " ἀποβαλὰν ἀπῆλθε. Σὰ δὲ, ὡ βασιλεῦ, μέλλείς ἐπὰ ἀνδρας
 " στρατεύεσθαι πολλὸν ἀμείνονας ἢ Σκύθας οῦ κατὰ θάλασσάν τε
 " ἄριστοι καὶ κατὰ γῆν λέγονται εἶναι."
- 5. Translate, and supply the ellipses in these passages:—
- (a) δη καὶ καὶ συνήνεικε, η τοι κατὰ γην, η καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, ἐσσωθηναι, η καὶ κατ' ἀμφότερα.—οἱ γὰρ ἄνδρες λέγονται εἶναι ἄλκιμοι
- (β) εἰ δὲ ἐρίζων πρὸς πῶν τὸ λεγόμενον, μὴ τὸ βέβαιον ἀποδέξεις, σφὰλλεσθαι ὀφείλεις ἐν αὐτοῖσι, ὁμοίως καὶ ὁ ὑπεναντία τούτοισι λέξας.
- (γ) Ἐπεὶ δ' εγένοντο εν ᾿Αβύδω, ἡθέλησε Ξέρξης ἱδέσθαι πάντα τὸν στρατὸν, καὶ,—προεπεποὶητο γὰρ ἐπὶ κολωνοῦ ἐπίτηδες αὐτῷταύτη προεξέδρη λίθου λευκοῦ·
- 6. Translate, and explain the peculiarities of syntax:—
 - (a) μὴ καταπλέξαι Τιμοξεινον προδοσίη.
 - (β) τὰ ἄχρηστα οἰκετέων ἐχόμενα.
 - (γ) καὶ τις οἰκίην τε αναπλασάσθαι, καὶ σπόρου ἀνακῶς ἐχέτω.
- 7. Investigate the etymology and meaning of the words:—γνωσιμαχέττε, ὁλοιτρόχους, λιπαρέειν and distinguish accurately between οἰκέω and οἰκίζω; πρέσβυς and θέωρος; χρησμοὶ and λογία. Give the mood, tense, and voice of each of the following:—ἐσσωθῆναι, ἡθέλησε, ἀπῆλθέ, and ἰδέσθαι. Give the futures, Atticè, and Ιοπίοὸ οf καλέω and μένω.
 - 8. Derive the particles αν, μη, αρα, μέν and τε. With

what tenses of the indicative mood is the particle āν joined in a contingent or conditional sense? Explain the idiomatic uses of the verbs πάσχω, ποιέω and πρὰσσω.

9. Translate into Greek the following passage from Hume's History of England—

"Canute, the greatest and most powerful monarch of his time, sovereign of Denmark and Norway, as well as of England, could not fail of meeting with adulation from his courtiers: a tribute which is liberally paid even to the meanest and weakest princes. Some of his flatterers, breaking out one day in admiration of his grandeur, exclaimed, that every thing was possible for him: upon which the monarch, it is said, ordered his chair to be set on the sea shore, while the tide was rising, and as the waters approached, he commanded them to retire, and to obey the voice of him who was lord of the ocean."

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—REV. J. RICHARDS, M. A.

1. Point out the peculiarities of Virgil as a poet, and specify, with examples of each, the leading beauties or defects of his style.

2. Translate

Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ullæ

Apparent terræ, cœlum undique, et undique pontus; Tum mihi cæruleus supra caput adstitit imber,

Noctem hyememque ferens; et inhorruit unda tenebris.

Continuo venti volvunt mare, magnaque surgunt.

Æquora. Dispersi jactamur gurgite vasto.
Involvere diem nimbi, et nox humida cœlum
Abstulit. Ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
Excutimur cursu, et cæcis erramus in undis.
Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere cœlo,
Nec meminisse viæ media Palinurus in unda.
Tres adeo incertos cæca caligine soles
Erramus pelago; totidem sine sidere noctes.
Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem
Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.
Vela cadunt; remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautæ
Admixi torquent spumas, et cærula verrunt.

3. Translate

At pater Æneas nondum certamine misso Custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iüli Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem: 'Vade age, et Ascanio, si jam puerile paratum 'Agmen habet secum, cursusque instruxitequorum, 'Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis, 'Dic.' ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo Infusum populum, et campos jubet esse patentes. Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum Frenatis lucent in equis; quos omnis euntes Trinacriæ mirata fremit Trojæque juventus. Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona. Cornea bina ferunt præfixo hastilia ferro: Pars læves humero pharetras: it pectore summo Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri. Tris equitum numero turmæ, ternique vagantur Ductores: pueri bis seni quemque secuti Agmine partito fulgent, paribusque magistris.

4.

- (a) Point out the difference of meaning in the singular and plural numbers of aqua, aquæ—auxilium, auxilia—comitium, comitia—opera, operæ.
- (b) Write down the perfects and supines of domo, seco, aboleo, caveo, vincio, alo, oculo.
 - (c) Decline unus, duo, tres.
 - 6. Explain the scansion of the following lines.
 - 1. "Tunc ille Æneas, quem Dardanio Anchisæ"
 - 2. "Et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem"
 - 3. "Venisti tandem, tua que spectata parenti."
 - 4. "Ætherium sensum, atque aurai simplicis ignem."
 - 5. "Ferrei que lumenidum thalamis, et discordia demens."
 - 6. "Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni."
- 6. Give an account of the principal oracles of Antiquity and the oracle of Faunus, with the manner of consulting them.
 - 7. Translate and explain the following constructions.
 - "Tibi, Phœbe, sacravit remigium alarum."
 - "Nec non cernere erat Tityon."
 - "Non mortale sonans.
 - "Dardanio Ænea sese addiderat socium non inferiora secutus."
 - "Inde hominum pecudumque genus, vitæ que volantum."
- 8. Give the historical exposition of the following passages.
 - (a) "Quin Decios, Drussosque procul, sævumque securi
 - Adspice Torquatum, et referentem signa Camillum."

(b) Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?

Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,

Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ? parvo que potentem Fabricium? vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem? Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu maximus ille es, Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem."

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE.

- 1. Give a brief account of the Catalinarian conspiracy, with dates. Name the chief conspirators. By what means did Cicero discover the conspiracy, and obtain the legal evidence in proof of it? Give the days of the month, according to English computation, on which the four orations against Cataline were respectively delivered.
 - 2. Translate into English:-
- "Quamobrem sive hoc statueritis, dederitis mihi comitem ad contionem populo carum atque jucundum: sive Silani sententiam sequi malueritis, facile me atque vos a crudelitatis vituperatione populo Romano exsolvetis atque obtinebo eam multo leniorem fuisse. Quamquam, patres conscripti, quae potest esse in tanti sceleris immanitate punienda crudelitas? Ego enim de meo sensu judico. Nam ita mihi salva re publica, vobiscum perfrui liceat, ut ego, quod in hac causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor, (quis enim est me mitior?) sed singulari quadam humanitate

et misericordia. Videor enim mihi videre hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum atque arcem omnium gentium, subito uno incendio concidentem: cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos acervos civium: versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi, et furor in vestra caede bacchantis. Cum vero mihi proposui regnantem Lentulum, sicut ipse se ex fatis sperasse confessus est, purpuratum esse hunc Gabinium, cum exercitu venisse Catalinam, tum lamentationem matrufamilias, tum fugam virginum atque puerorum, ac vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco; et, quia mihi vehementer haec videntur misera atque miseranda, idcirco in eos, qui ea perficere voluerunt, me severum vehementemque praebeo.

- 3. Translate and explain the following passages:-
- (a) Decrevit quondam senatus ut L. Opimius consul videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet.
- (b) "Qui vadimoniis, judiciis, proscriptionibus bonorum defatigati, permulti, et ex urbe et ex agris se in illa castra conferre dicuntur."
- (c) "Cn. Octavius, consul, armis, expulit ex urbe collegam suum: omnis hic locus acervis corporum et civium sanguine redundavit. Superavit postea Cinna cum Mario; tum vero, clarissimis viris interfectis, lumina civitatis exstincta sunt."
- (d) "Pari studio defendendae rei publicae convenisse video tribunos aerarios, fortissimos viros; scribas item universos; quos cum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, video ab expectatione sortis ad salutem communem esse conversos. Omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, etiam tenuissimorum."

- 4. If in any of the following passages you prefer a different reading, state it with the grounds of your preference.
- (a) "Sed jam me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemno."
- (b) "Qui mihi accubantes in conviviis, vino languidi, conferti cibo, sertis redimiti, &c."
- (c) "Meo beneficio tabulae novae proferentur, verum auctionariae."
- (d) "Jam vero urbes colaniarum ac municipiorum respondebunt Catalinae tumulis silvestribus."
- 5. Translate the following sentences, and explain the syntax of the words italicised, mentioning in each case whether any other construction is admissible.
- (a) "Non deest reipublicae consilium neque auctoritas hujus ordinis."
- (b) "Tum denique interficiam te, cum jam memo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui similis inveniri poterit, qui id non jure factum esse fateatur."
- (c) "Nisi vero si quis est, qui Catalinae similes cum Catalina sentire non putet."
- 6. Translate the following elliptical sentences, and supply the Latin words required to complete the construction.
- (a) "Quorum auctoritatem secuti multi, non solum improbi, verum etiam imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent."
 - (b) "Quid? quod tu te ipse in custodiam dedisti?"
- (c) "Tu ut illa carere diutius possis, quam venerari, ad caedem proficiscens, solebas?"
 - 7. Discriminate accurately between the following

synonyms:—par, æqualis; benevolentia, caritas; municipia, praefecturas, coloniae; facinus, crimen, culpa; and explain the particular meaning of the following titles:—Patres, Patres Conscripti, and Patricii.

- 8. Explain and illustrate the different usages of the imperfect and perfect tenses in the Latin language. Whence do the different moods derive their names? and with what propriety?
 - 9. Translate the following into Latin:-
- "Cicero was the first, that devoted attention to the choice of words, and applied art to his compositions. He attempted also to introduce the higher graces of oratory; and invented some brilliancies, in the close of his sentences, particularly in those orations, which he composed, when verging on old age, and near the close of life. He had then attained to greater proficiency; and practice, with experience, had taught him the true oratorical style. In his earlier orations, we see the rough cast of antiquity. The exordium is tedious; the narrative is drawn into length; he wastes time in digressions; he is not easily affected, and he rarely takes fire."

BENGALI.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. What are the peculiarities in point of metre and poetry of the Megha-náda-badha Kábya?

महामञ्ज वटल यथा नमु मितः क्नी, मित्रवान लाटक, उद्दित्ना तथी রাবণঅনুজ লক্ষি রাবণ-আত্মজে;—
" নহি দোষী আমি, বৎস; বৃথা ভর্ৎস মোরে
তুমি! নিজ কর্ম দোষে, হায়, মজাইলা
এ কনক লক্ষা রাজা, মজিলা আপনি!
বিরত সতত পাপে দেবকুল; এবে
পাপপূর্ণ লক্ষাপূরী; প্রলয়ে যেমতি
বসুধা ডুবিছে লক্ষা এ কাল সলিলে
রাঘবপদ আগ্রয়ে রক্ষার্থে অপ্রেয়ী
ভেঁই আমি! পরোদোষে কে চাহে মজিতে?"

- 2. Translate into English the foregoing lines.
- 3. Parse নমু শিরঃ Are these separate words here or do they form a compound? Is it in the latter case quite correct grammatically? What is the meaning of কাল in the above extract?

वृथा, रह कलिंध, आिं वंधिन रामारत; अन्याद्य द्वामार क्षामार क्

4. What is the meaning of the word গ্ৰাম in the 2nd line and দুর-অদ্ফ in the 10th? How would you write in prose the following words: বাঁধিনু মহীরে রাজেন্দ্রনেস What part of speech is সংস্কানেস?

- * * উত্তরিলা শচীকান্ত বলী;

 "নিজ নিজ রাজ্য আজি রক্ষিতে দিক্পালে
 আদেশিনু, জগদবো। দেব রক্ষ: রংণ,
 (দুর্জ্র্য উভয় কুল) কে জানে কি ঘটে?
 হয় ত মজিবে মহী, প্রলয়ে ষেমন্তি,
 আজি; এ বিপুল সৃষ্টি যাবে রসাতলে।"
- 5. Who was শচীকান্ত? What part of speech is বলী and what is its meaning? what is the meaning of প্রালয়ে যেমন্তি, আজি; give the etymological as well as the usual meanings of জন্মতে দিক্পালে What is রক্ষঃ
 - * * পশি ৰমন্দিরে, বিষাদে কমলাদনে বসিলা কমলা,—
 - 6. What is the meaning of পৰি?
 - * * বিধবাদশা কেন ঘটাইবি আবার তারার, মুঢ় ? দেবর কে আছে আর তার ?"
- 7. What do these lines refer to? What is the force of the word আব্ৰুৱ ?

ঝরি পুত্রবরে শুর, হানিলা সরোষে মহাশকি! বজুনাদে উঠিলা গজ্জিরা, উজনলি অন্থরদেশ সৌদামিনীরূপে, ভীষণরিপুনাশিনী! কাঁপিলা সভয়ে দেব, নর! ভীমাঘাতে পড়িলা ভূতলে লক্ষ্মণ, নক্ষত্র যথা; বাজিল ঝণ্ঝণি দেবঅন্ত্র, রক্তনুোতে আভাহীন এবে। সপত্রগ গিরিসম পড়িলা সুমতি।

- 8. Turn these lines into prose. What is the meaning of অন্বর দেশ and of সপন্নগ গিরিসম?
- 9. Give four synonyms of রিপু and গিরি and two of সৌলামিনী,

- 10. Translate the following passage into English:

 হন্ত পাদাদি ভগ্ন ছইলে যে বেদনা বোধ হয়, তাহাতে তিন
 প্রকার উপকার আছে; প্রথমতঃ দেই অঙ্গ যে ভগ্ন হইয়াছে
 ইহা নিশ্চিত অবগত হওয়া যায়; ছিতীয়তঃ তাহার প্রতিক্রিয়া
 না করিয়া আর ক্ষান্ত থাকা যায় না; তৃতীয়তঃ চিকিৎসারত্তের
 পরে যদি সেই বেদনা-গুল্ভ ছান দলিত বা আহত হয়, তবে তাহার
 যাতনা বৃদ্ধি ছইয়া এই উপদেশ প্রদান করে, যে যে বস্তু বা যে
 কার্যা ছারা প্রতীকারের ব্যতিক্রম ঘটে, তাহা নিঃশেষে পরিত্যাগ
 করা কর্ব্য। অতএব, এপ্রকার ছঙ্গে যে ক্লেশ অনুভূত হয়, তাহা
 অধিক ক্লেশ ও অকাল-মৃত্য নিবারণার্থেই নিয়োজিত হইয়াছে।
 বোধ হয়, যেন "যে কোন প্রকারে হউক, রোগ শান্তি করিতেই
 হইবে" এইরপ প্রতিজ্ঞার্চ হইয়া পর্মেশ্বর তাহার একমাত্র উপায়
 য়রপ বেদনা বিধান করিয়াছেন।
- 11. What is the literal meaning of বেদনা, রোগ-শাৰি, নিংশেষে ?

BENGALI.

Examiner.—REV. J. WENGER.

- 1. Describe briefly the character of the book entitled *Purusha Pariksha*, and state your opinion of its style.
 - 2. Translate the following passage into English.

রাজা রাণীর সহিত এক রথে অরণ্য মধ্যে ভূমণ করত সদ্যোজাত এবং বস্ত্রপণ্ডোপরি শায়িত এক সুন্দর শিশুকে দেখিয়া রাণীকে কহিলেন, প্রিয়ে, আশ্চর্য্য দেখ, সিংহ ও সাঃঘুতে সাপ্ত এই বন, ইহার মধ্যে কি প্রকারে মনুষ্য শিশুর সঞ্চার হইল ? রাজরাণী কহি-লেন, এই বালক পূর্ণচন্ত্রের ন্যায় দৃষ্টিপ্রিয়, ইহাকে দেখিয়া মামার ছদয় করুণাদু হইতেছে, হে নাথ, যদি ভোমার আজা হয়, তবে এই বালককে লইয়া গৃহে গিয়া পুশুরেহেতে প্রতিপালন করি। রাজা ভাষা গুনিয়া অভ্যন্ত ক্ষুত্র হইয়া কহিলেন, আঃ পাণীয়নী, তুরি স্থারহিতা এবং অভি সাহসিকা, কি নিমিত্তে অভাত জননী জনক এবং চণ্ডাল শন্তাসপদ এই যে বালক ইহাতে তুমি কোলে করিবা?

- 3. Give a grammatical explanation of the word শারিত, and state the difference between it and শারিত or শারান.
- 4. What difference would it make, if in the above passage প্রতিপালন করিব were substituted for প্রতিপালন করি?
- 5. Explain দৃষ্টিপ্রিয়. Give other compounds concluding with প্রিয় and translate each of them accurately.
- 6. Give a grammatical analysis of the compound words অভাত জননী জনক and চণ্ডালশ্কাফাদ.
- 7. What is the great blemish of the book entitled Probodh chandrika, with regard to its contents?
- 8. On what grounds does it deserve to be considered a standard work in Bengali, both as to matter and style?
- 9. Translate or paraphrase in English the following passage: শুলতম শুলতর শুলপদার্থ জ্ঞান পরস্পরাক্তমে সোপানারোহণ নাায় ব্যংপন্নচিত্র পুরুষেরা সূক্ষ্মত্য পদার্থারুচ্ব ক্লিহর
- 10. Explain the term ছয় ইন্ট, and name the six particulars alluded to in it.
- 11. Explain the idiom observable in শাব্র ফাব্র, ফল ফুলারি, and give other examples.
- 12. Translate or paraphrase in English the following passage.

শুনিয়াছি ভানুমতীর পিতা বড় মায়াবী, প্রতিজা করিয়াছেন যে আমাকে নৃতন কবিতা যে শুনাইবে ভাহাকে আমি চতুর্লক্ষ সৌবর্ণিক ছুন দিব, এতাদৃশ প্রতিজ্ঞারূপ মায়ামহাজ্ঞাল পাতিয়া অনেক নব্য কাব্যকারি কবিদিগকে শ্রুতিধর ছিঃশ্রুতিধর বিঃশ্রুতিধর পণ্ডিত হারা অপ্রস্তুত করিয়া অপমানিত ও নিরাশ করিতেছেন। অতএব আমি ভোজরাজের সভাতে গিয়া সে সমস্ত দুরন্ত দুস্ট অশিফ দুরাত্মাদের কাপট্য নিরাস করিয়া ভাহাদিগকে নিরন্ত করিব।

- 13. Explain the terms ক্ষতিধর, দ্বি:ক্ষতিধর, বিঃক্ষতিধর and describe briefly the proceedings referred to.
 - 14. Explain the difference between নিরাশ and নিরাস.
- 15. Give as close a translation as you can of the following passage.

তৎপর কালিদাস ডিখি বার নক্ষত্র যোগ করণ এই পঞ্চাল শ্রন্ধ দিবসে চন্দ্র ভারানুকুল্যে শুভলগ্নে রাজসাক্ষাৎকার করিয়া সমস্ত বৃত্তান্ত বিজ্ঞাপন করিলেন। উজ্জয়নীপতি মহারাজাধিরাল শুক্ষার ছইয়া আমোদ পূর্মাক ভদাদি ভদস্ত ভন্মভন্ম করিয়া সকল সমাদার শুনিয়া যথেকী সন্তুক্ত ও ভূমিন্ঠ শুক্তিত হইয়া কালিদাসকে কহিলেন, দেশ বিধাতৃনির্মাণে ধর্মাধর্মাধীন সৃণ দৃঃশ্যম ষডুসশালি ও নানা সাধন সামগ্রী সাপেক্ষ হয়, কিন্তু কবিনির্মিত যে সে সাধনান্তর নিরপেক্ষ বাঙ্যাত্র সাধ্য নবরসক্তির সূখ্যাত্রময় নিয়তিকৃত নিয়ন্মর্হিত হয়।

- 16. Explain the expression তদাদি তদন্ত ভন্তন করিয়া, and state which part of it is current in common parlance.
- 17. Explain the expressions ষড়ুসশালি and নবরস-কচিব.
- 18. Translate into Bengali the following passage from Macaulay's Addison.

"On his way from Venice to Rome he was drawn some miles out of the beaten road by a wish to see the smallest independent state in Europe. On a rock where the snow still lay, though the Italian spring was now far advanced, was perched the little fortress of San Marino. The roads which led to the secluded town were so bad that few travellers had ever visited it, and

none had ever published an account of it. Addison could not suppress a good natured smile at the simple manners and institutions of this singular community."

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—REV. J. WENGER.

- 1. Give a brief outline in English, of the circumstances which led to S'isupála's death.
- 2. State briefly the plan of Magha's poem, and your opinion of its merits and defects, especially as compared with the Kirátárjunia.
 - 3. Translate the following passage into English.

खपे चितानायतवन्त्रमये तुरिक्षिभवं स्विवद्ववारेः।
प्रमीजितान् रेगुमिरेख तूर्यं निन्धुनं नन्यः एचुकान् पिथन्यः॥
दिहचामायाः प्रतिर्ध्यमीयुर्मुरारिमारादन्यं जनीयाः।
खनेकमः संज्ञतमप्यनच्या नवं नवं प्रीतिरहो करोति॥
उपयुषे वर्षं निरन्तराभिरसी निष्कासमनीकिनीभिः।
रथस्य तस्यां पुरि दक्तचचुर्विदान् विदामास स्नीनं यातम्॥

- 4. Analyse the compound words **আয়নবন্ধা, যুৱনিবন্ধ-**বাহ, হুলমহু:
- 5. Explain the forms पश्चिमा, रत्य, दिहवनावाः, खपेयुषः, विदानाचः, दंयः.
- 6. Point out the apparent discrepancy between the form and the meaning in সন্ধান্তিন, and adduce other examples of past participles (ন্ধ) in which such a discrepancy is observable.
- 7. Give a Sanscrit paraphrase of the following passage.

शिरिस सि जिन्नतिस्रारिबन्यनक्षवामनं विनयवामनं तदा।
यश्चीव वीर्यविजितामर मुमपसवेन वासितशिरोस हे न्द्रणः ॥
सस्वेदना हि वितरोम मूण्या शिणि जी कतेऽपि वसदेव जन्मिन।
कुत्रभन्तुं र कुत्रतया ने तत्र जे विकस्तित्वदम्बनिकुरम्भ चार्तताम् ॥
इत्रतान् पि चितिभुजोऽन जन्मनः प्रमनाः प्रमीदपरिष् सच्चावः
सयथे। चिता सुनसभा जने। चितः प्रसभे। द्रृतास्रसभोऽसभाः
जयत ॥

- 8. It has been suggested whether the last word of the fourth line of this extract ought not to be पारता, instead of पारता. What is your opinion of this suggestion? and what reasons lead you to adopt that opinion?
- 9. In the last line the old Calcutta edition has in the text यथे। चिताण, and in the commentary यथे। चिताण, whilst others think it should be यथे। चित्रम्. What is your opinion, as to which is right?
- 10. Analyse the compound words सुरारिवश्वनक् स्वामन and विजितासरहुमप्रचन. Explain the mythological allusions contained in them.
- 11. Give an exact explanation, in English or Sanscrit, of सुखबेदनास्थितरामकूप
- 12. Name and describe the metres of both the above passages.
- 13. Write down the 3rd person (नामवाच) singular and plural, परकेपद, or चालनेपद, or both, of the present (खट्), imperative (खड्) aorist (चामि खिंड्), perfect (खट्) and conditional (खुड्) of the verbs to which the following forms belong: चपेचित, चायत, निवद, निन्धुः इच्छति, चंस्त, किन्नति, खायत, किन्नति, इति, इत्त, तत्यके, विवस्तित,
 - 14. Translate the following passage into Sanscrit:-

"Sandracottus (Chandragupta) was of humble origin, but was called to royalty by the power of the gods; for, having offended Alexander by his impertinent language, he was ordered to be put to death, and escaped by flight. Fatigued with his journey, he lay down to rest, when a lion of large size came and licked off the sweat that poured from him, with his tongue, and retired without doing him any harm. The prodigy inspired him with ambitious hopes, and, collecting bands of robbers, he roused the Indians to rebellion. When he prepared for war against the captain of Alexander, a wild elephant of enormous size approached him, and received him on his back, as if he had been tamed. He was a distinguished general and a brave soldier. Having thus acquired power, Sandracottus reigned over India at the time when Seleucus was laying the foundation of his greatness, and Seleucus entered into a treaty with him."

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. What is the traditional account of the composition of the Bhatti, and what are its peculiarities as compared with other poems?

> विग्रहक्तव भ्रमेष रहस्पतिप्रोधसा । सार्ज्जं कुमारसेनान्या श्रून्यसारीति कीनयः॥ यदाहं नाष नायास्यं विनसा इतबान्यवा। नाजासम्बर्भिसं सन्वें प्रमादांसारदुर्वेकः॥

करिष्यमायं विश्वेयं कार्यं कित्रं सतं परेः।
अपकारे सतिऽप्यश्ची विजिगीषुनैवा भवान्॥
स्तब्वं पात्रेसिमितैः खड्ढारू एः प्रमादवान्।
पानग्रीखः त्रियं नेता नात्यन्तीनत्यमुन्मनाः॥
अध्यरेष्यचित्रित्तसु सोमस्तवत आत्रमान्।
असुं महेन्त्रियं भागमैति दुश्चवनोऽधृना॥

2. Translate these lines into English—Parse नायास्त्रं नाजास्त्रः and সমাহান্।

Give the meanings of ग्रन्थः and चारदुर्वनः मांसान्धास्त्रावने।प्यानि साधनीयानि देवताः। चन्नन्ति रामाद्रचांसि विश्वत्यन्त्रवते दिशः॥

3. Are अञ्चल and अञ्चल both from the same root? if not, explain the difference. Give the 3rd sing. 2nd preterite डो of both.

कुर बुद्धं कुषायीयामनुकामीनतां त्यज। कच्चीं परम्परीयां लं पुचराचीयतां नय॥

4. Derive परम्परीकां and पुत्रपात्रीकां and give their meanings.

यःश्रेवसमवाप्तासि साटभ्यां प्रत्यभाषि सा।
प्राणिवस्तव मानाधें ब्रजायसिष्टि मा दरः ॥
जित्तस्यं भीद यत्तेभ्या मुख्यद्भीऽपि च्रमामहे॥
ता चतुर्द्शसाष्ट्रस्वकी निर्ययतुस्ततः।
पारयधिकधानुष्वश्रात्तीकप्रासिकान्विता॥
ष्य सम्पत्तोभीमान् विश्विदामक्ष्याणाः।
वक्षमृद्धीदमूद्धीख चिमूद्धीखाह्तां स्थे॥

5. Why is it श्रेयमं and not श्रेयः?

- 6. What part of the verb is mite?
- 7. What is the meaning of कृतदर्थ why is it भीद and not भीरो ?
 - 8. Parse अम्पततः and आइतां
- 9. Why is it दिस्दोन and not दिस्द्धे: like the preceding word?
- 10. How is **NATIT**: defined and explained in the Sahitya Darpana?

सर्वसं हर सर्वस्य लं भवक्दितत्परः ।
नियापकारसांमुख्यमायासि तनुवर्त्तनं ॥
चन्द्रायते सुक्षवचापि हसोहंसायते चावगतेन कान्ता ।
कान्तायते सुक्षवचापि हसोहंसायते चावगतेन कान्ता ।
कान्तायते स्पर्शस्त्रवेन वारि वारीयते खन्कत्या विहायः ॥
हंस्वन्त्रवाभाति जन्नं खोमतनं यथा ।
विमन्ना कुम्दानीव तारकाः प्ररदागमे ॥
चस्य राच्चायहे भान्ति स्वपानीता विभूतयः ।
पुरन्दरस्य भवने कल्पबच्चभवा हव ॥
कमन्वेव मतिमंतिरिव कमन्ना तनुरिव विभा विभीव तनुः ।
धर्योव हतिमंतिरिव चर्यो सत्तं विभाति वत यस्य ॥
पान्तु वेष्णवद्यामाः प्राक्षित्यात्वक्षप्राः ।
चिन्नोत्वयस्यामाः प्राक्षित्यावत्वक्षप्राः ॥

- 11. Explain the alankára in the above slokas, and translate the first four and the last two lines.
 - 12. Translate the following passage into English:

केचिदाङः खयमलङ्गारोनियमेनालङ्गारान्तरिकित्तमूलः उक्तोदाहरणे च शिशुलादीनां नियमाभिपायात् प्रियलादे भिं-ज्ञालाध्यवसाय इत्यतिश्रयोक्तिरिक्त तत्सद्भावेऽपिच प्रयष्टीट-भेदेन नानालप्रतीतिरूपे।विक्तित्तिशेष उज्जेखास्यभिज्ञा-कङ्गारप्रयोजनः श्रीकाळजनपदवर्थने वक्षपञ्चरमिति श्ररणा- मतेरमरविवरमिति वातिकेरिखादिखातिश्रयोक्केविविक्को-विषयः। इच्च रूपकालक्षारयोगः वस्ततस्तु सम्मरविवरमि-स्थादी स्नान्तिमन्तमेवेक्क्लिन न रूपकं भेदप्रतीतिपुरःसरस्थे-वारोपस्य ग्रीमीमूलरूपकादिप्रयोजकत्वात् यदाङः शारीर-कमीमांसाभाष्ययास्थाने श्रीमदाचस्पविमिश्राः स्नपिच पर-श्रस्दः परच सस्थमायगुग्रयोगेन वक्तते हति।

HISTORY.

Examiner .- W. GRAPEL, M. A.

- 1. Give the division of the Athenians into tribes, together with the sub-division of these for different purposes, state also the number, with the general and special names of the Officers who from 683 B. C. were appointed to the chief rule in Athens.
- 2. Describe with dates, the life, character, and fate of Miltiades.
 - 3. "The great Emathian Conqueror did spare "The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower "Went to the ground."

State the cause of the massacre alluded to; the year of its occurrence; and the mode whereby the Conqueror's wrath was finally appeared.

- 4. Give an account of the battle of Arginusæ, and state fully the sad events to which it led.
- 5. Set forth at length the constitutional changes introduced by Tarquinius Priscus, and by Servius Tullius.
 - 6. What was the origin, what the course, and what were the results of the first Samnite War?

- 7. Into what five periods does Schmitz divide the second Punic War?
- 8. State what you can of the History and character of Herod, Son of Antipater; of Herod Antipas; and of Herod Agrippa.
- 9. Give such arguments, original or otherwise, as occur to you in support of the following operation:—

"The validity of Evidence in proof of remote facts "is not affected, either for the better or worse, by the "weight of the consequences that may happen to "depend upon them."

HISTORY.

Examiner .- W. L. HEELEY, B. A.

- 1. Give a short sketch of the theology of the Buddhists. When is Sakya supposed to have lived? What are the dates of the eras Vikramaditya and Salivahana?
 - 2. Describe Akbar's Revenue system.
 - 3. Describe briefly the career of Sivaji.
- 4. Give a sketch map of the Rajpoot States, and explain their condition at the time of the accession of Akbar.
- 5. Describe the system of Hindoo village communities, what are potails, patwaris, mirasidars, and paikasht ryots? In whom was vested the actual proprietorship of the soil?
- 6. Who were Nur Jehan, Rega Jai Singh, Guru Govind, Ragojee, and Bussy?

- 7. Contrast the characters of Akbar and Aurangzib.
- 8. Test the comparative value of the evidence for the historical existence of Romulus, Sakya Muni, and Julius Cæsar.
- 9. Trace the steps of the struggle between the plebs and the populus of Rome.
- 10. Enumerate the Grecian states at the commencement of the Peloponnesian War. What was the relative importance of each, and what side did each take in the struggle?

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner .- J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

1. The pressure upon any particle of fluid of uniform density is proportional to its depth below the surface of the fluid.

In two uniform fluids the pressures are the same at the depths of three and four inches respectively; compare the pressures at the depths of seven and eight inches respectively.

- 2. If a body floats on a fluid it displaces as much of the fluid as is equal to the weight of the body, and it presses downwards and is pressed upwards with a force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.
- 3. If a cubic foot of water weigh 1,000 ounces, and a cube whose edge is 18 inches weigh 2,250 ounces, how far will a cylinder whose length is three inches, and formed of the same material as the cube, sink in water?

- 4. Describe the common hydrometer, and show how to compare the specific gravities of two fluids by means of it.
 - 5. Explain the action of the common syphon.

If the ends of the syphon were immersed in two fluids of the same kind, and the air were removed, describe what would take place.

- 6. State the law of reflexion, and explain the formation of an image by a plane mirror.
- 7. Find the difference between the distance of an object when seen by the naked eye, and its apparent distance when seen perpendicularly through a glass window.
- 8. A very small pencil of sun-light is allowed to fall on a prism, and after transmission is received on a screen, describe the phenomena, stating the order of the colours.
- 9. State the principles which would guide you in the selection of spectacle glasses intended to remedy long sight and short sight.
- 10. Describe the astronomical telescope, and find its magnifying power.

CONIC SECTIONS, DYNAMICS, AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—REV. K. S. MACDONALD, M. A.

1. Define a parabola, hyperbola, and ellipse as sections of a cone. In the case of the ellipse prove that your definition is mathematically true.

- 2. In the hyperbola.—The rectangle under the abscissa of the axis major is to the square of the semiordinate, as the square of the axis major to the square of the axis minor.
- 3. In the ellipse.—The rectangle under the lines intercepted between the centre and the intersections of the Axis with the ordinate and tangent respectively, is equal to the square of the semi-axis major; and the tangents of the ellipse and circle at P. and Q. respectively cut the major axis produced in the same point.
- 4. If a straight line M N cut the hyperbola in K and L, the segments of it M K, L N, between the hyperbola and the asymptotes will be equal. Given the asymptotes and a point in the hyperbola to describe the curve.
- 5. Distinguish between "moving force," "accelerating force" and "velocity" of a body.
- 6. To find the relations of the space, time, and force when a body moves from rest under the action of a uniform accelerating force.

A body is thrown up with a certain velocity, and reaches the ground again in 15", find the velocity with which it will strike the ground, the highest height attained, and the time and height at which the velocity will be 192 feet.

- 7. State the third law of motion, and describe Atwood's machine, showing how by means of it the law is experimentally proved true.
- 8. Explain the construction and use of the transit instrument. State all that is necessary to a perfect adjustment.

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- 9. Write down Kepler's laws respecting the motions of the planets. Remark on their absolute correctness and illustrate by an account of the discovery of the planet Neptune.
- 10. State the circumstances concurring at an eclipse of the sun and the mode of finding out the place on the earth where first seen. Distinguish between total, annular, and partial as applied to an eclipse of the sun. Illustrate by figures.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—J. SANDERS.

- · 1. What conception of Mental Phenomena is alone consistent with the leading conception of Mind as a simple indivisible essence?
- 2. How does it happen that Mental States are susceptible of analysis, though the Mind itself is not? What contrast in this respect exists between physical bodies and mental phenomena?
- 3. What is meant by the Faculties of the Mind, if they are neither distinct from the Mind, nor parts of it as the members are parts of the body?
- 4. Explain the general character and extent of the knowledge of external objects which we derive from Sensation, and give the opinion of Dr. Reid on this subject in so far as it differs from that held by Dr. Pavne.
- 5. Point out the general Law of Suggestion. Compare the different analyses given by Hume and Brown

of the Principles by which thoughts suggest one another.

- 6. Account for the effect of Attention in rendering us insensible to other objects than those upon which our Attention is fixed.
- 7. Account for the results of Habit by the operation of the Principle of Suggestion.
- 8. Explain and illustrate Dr. Brown's theory of the Reasoning Process.
 - 9. Estimate the moral character of Anger.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Examiner.—REV. J. OGILVIE, M. A.

- 1. What are the two leading Facts which constitute the basis of Moral Philosophy considered as a Science?
- 2. What conditions are requisite in order to render any being a Moral Agent?
- 3. Classify under suitable heads the Active-Principles [impulsive and restraining Faculties] of man's nature:—From a brief examination of the tendency of each of these classes of Principles, show under what relation of each to the other the true happiness of man may be most effectually secured.—What conclusion would you thence deduce respecting one at least of the purposes for which man was created?
- 4. What is the question that has given rise to a diversity of Moral Systems?—On what principle might these Systems be arranged under two general heads?



- 5. In forming a Moral decision respecting our conduct in any particular instance, what conditions are requisite before the absence of any feeling of guilt can be considered a sufficient proof of innocence?
- 6. Mention some of the Final Causes of our having been endowed with a capacity for forming Moral habits?
- 7. Determine the rank which Self-love is entitled to hold among the Active Principles of our nature.—
 In what circumstances may Self-love be justly considered as an ultimate Rule of conduct?
- 8. What circumstances plainly indicate that the Law of Benevolence is a Law of our nature?
- 1. No act of Reasoning can take place without the employment of Language:—

Prove the truth of this assertion (1st) from the nature of the process involved in reasoning; (2nd) from certain facts of experience.

- 2. Denote by the usual Symbols the quantity and quality of the following propositions:—
 - (a) All men are not just,
 - (b) Few intemperate men live long.
 - (c) One may be happy without being rich.
 - (d) A good man cannot betray his trust.
- (e) Where there is no law, there is no transgression.
- 3. State the relation that exists between Belief, Disbelief, and Doubt.
- 4. In one point of view, the *Predicate* of any proposition is a Whole and contains the Subject as a Part; in another point of view, the Subject is a Whole

and contains the Predicate as a Part:—explain and illustrate this statement.

- 5. Distinguish between Information and Instruction.
- 6. Express the following Arguments in Syllogistic form;—mention to which of the figures each of them seems most naturally to belong:—
- (a) Since the structure of the human body exhibits manifest and accurate adaptation, it must be the result of design.
- (b) The Ancient Germans were acquainted with the use of Metals; now, no Savages have such acquaintance.
- (c) Universal belief of a doctrine does not prove its truth; for, at one time, men universally believed that the earth was stationary and the sun in perpetual motion around it.
- 7. Explain the nature of the Fallacy involved in the following apparent Arguments:—
- (a) It is true that my neighbour is a poor man and in great distress, but then he owes me a certain sum; and, as every one has a right to what is his own, surely I am right in insisting on the immediate payment of the debt.
- (b) If the British Constitution were perfect, we should enjoy liberty; now, we do enjoy liberty; it seems to follow then that the British Constitution is perfect.
- (c) Human bodies, as they grow old, decay; we may infer, therefore, that Political bodies, as they grow old, will also decay.



CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.-F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

- 1. Describe the course of the great Antarctic current and of the other oceanic currents connected with it. To what physical causes do these currents owe their origin and direction?
- 2. What is meant by the term Isotherms? What are the chief causes of the deviation of the isothermal lines from the parallels of latitude? Mention any regions under the same parallels of latitude which greatly differ as regards their mean annual temperature.
- 3. By what processes does a heated body return to its ordinary temperature? Mention some of the conditions which would affect its rate of cooling.
- 4. Enumerate the elementary bodies which are found in nature in the gaseous state; give their symbols and combining numbers and the characteristic properties of each.
- 5. Give a short account of the processes employed in reducing iron from clay-iron stone and of the chemical changes which occur during the reduction.
- 6. Write in symbols the changes which occur during the preparation of the following bodies;—

Carbonic acid, Carbonic oxide, Sulphurous acid, Potassium, Alumina, Chloride of silver.

PHYSIOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

- 1. Give a brief general sketch of the plan of construction of the body of a Vertebrate Animal.
- 2. Compare the Circulation of a Frog with that of an Adjutant.
- 3. Describe the Heart of a Mammal and point out the functions of its several parts.
- 4. Of what parts does a Kidney consist, and what is the use of the organ?
- 5. What structures, accessory to the Organ of Vision in Man, serve to protect it from external injury and to maintain its surface brilliant and efficient?
 - 6. What is the meaning of the term water-shed?
- 7. From what sources do Rivers mainly derive their supply? and what influences do the amount and constancy of that supply exercise upon the countries they traverse and upon the inhabitants?

M. A. Wegree and Honor Examinations. Mathematics.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

- 1. Define the locus of an indeterminate equation containing two variables x and y; and prove that the locus of the equation y = m x + c is a straight line.
- 2. Find the expression for the distance of a given point from a straight line whose equation is given.

The distance of a point $(x_1 \ y_1)$ from each of two given straight lines, which pass through the origin of coordinates is d; prove that the two lines are represented by the equation.

$$\frac{(x_1 y - y_1 x)^2}{x^2 + y^2} = d^2.$$

3. Find the equation to the chord of intersection of the circles

$$ax^{2} + ay^{2} + bx + cy + e = 0.$$

 $a_{1} x^{2} + a_{1} y^{2} + b_{1} x + c, y + e_{1} = 0.$

4. Investigate the equations to the tangent and normal at any point of a parabola, and reduce the equation to the normal to the form

$$y = m (x - 2 a) - a m^{s}.$$

5. From the definition determine the polar equations of a conic section referred to focus as pole.

If ABC be a triangle inscribed in a conic section, so that the focus S is the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle, prove that

$$\frac{\cos \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{B}{2}}{SA} + \frac{\cos \frac{C}{2}}{SB} + \frac{\cos \frac{C}{2}}{SC} = \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2}}{SL}$$

where SL is the semi-latus rectum.

6. Find the equation to the chord of contact of tangents drawn from a given external point to the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a'} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

7. S and H are the foci of an ellipse and P is a point on the curve, prove that the locus of the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle SPH is an ellipse.

8. The equations of the sides of a triangle are

$$u = o \quad v = o \quad w = o$$

find the general equation to the conics which circumscribe the triangle.

9. Determine the nature of the curve whose equation is $y^2 - x^2 - 2y + 2x - 1 = 0$

Trace the curve and find the magnitude of its parameters.

10. Find the condition that the straight lines may intersect, whose equations are

$$\frac{x-a}{l} = \frac{y-\beta}{m} = \frac{z-\gamma}{n}$$
$$\frac{x-a^1}{l^1} = \frac{y-\beta^1}{m^1} = \frac{z-\gamma^1}{n^1}$$

11. Investigate the equation of a plane under the form

$$lx + my + nz = p.$$

Determine the conditions necessary in order that the planes

 $l x + n^1 y + m^1 z = 0$ $n^1 x + m y + l^1 z = 0$ $m^1 x + l^1 y + n z = 0$ may have a common line of intersection, and show that the equations of that line are

$$x (l l^{1} - m^{1} n^{1}) = y (m m^{1} - l^{1} n^{1}) = z (n n^{1} - l^{1} m^{1}).$$

12. Prove that through any point on the surface

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

two straight lines may be drawn wholly coinciding with the surface.



TRIGONOMETRY AND THEORY OF EQUATIONS.

Examiner .- J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

1. Determine the relations which must exist between a, b, c, d that $ax^n + by^n$ may be divisible by cx + dy without remainder.

If from the product of n consecutive numbers beginning with a, we subtract the product of n consecutive beginning with b, prove that the difference is divisible by a - b.

2. Assuming the binomial theorem for positive integral values of the index, and denoting the series $1 + m x + \frac{m(m-1)}{1.2} x^2 + \dots$ by f(m): prove that for all values of m and n

$$f(m). f(n) = f(m+n).$$

Prove that $2^m - \frac{m}{1} \cdot 2^{m-1} + \frac{m \cdot (m-1)}{1 \cdot 2} \cdot 2^{m-2} \cdot \dots + (-1)^m = 1.$

3. If
$$x = y + \frac{1}{2y} + \frac{1}{2y} + \dots$$
 ad inf.
prove that $y = x - \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2x} \dots$ ad inf.

4. Shew that no algebraical formula can represent primes only.

If p be a prime, prove that

$$1 + (p-2) + (p-2)^2 + (p-2)^3 + \dots + (p-2)^{p-2}$$

is a multiple of p , except when $p = 3$.

5. State the relations between the roots of an equation and its co-efficients. If the roots are unknown and the co-efficients known, since by these

7. J. P

7.5

relations we have as many equations as unknown quantities, why can we not always find the roots from these equations.

Solve the equation $x^3 - 13x^2 + 39x - 27 = 0$ whose roots are in geometrical progression.

Prove that impossible roots enter rational equations by pairs.

If $e^{a\sqrt{-1}}$ be a root of the equation $x^{n} + p, x^{n-1} + p, x^{n-2} + \dots + p_{n} = 0.$ prove that $p_n \sin a + p_a \sin 2a + \dots + p_n \sin na = 0$.

- Prove that an odd number of the real roots of the equation $f^1(x) = 0$ lies between every adjacent two of the real roots of f(x) = 0.
- Define the sine and cosine of an angle, and prove by geometrical figures that for all values of A

 $\sin (90 + A) = \cos A$ and $\cos (90 + A) = -\sin A$. Trace the changes in sign of the expression

Sin $(3 A - 45^{\circ})$, cos $(45^{\circ} - 2 A)$ as A changes from 0, to 180°.

- Find the radii r_1 . r_2 . r_3 of the inscribed circles of a triangle, and prove that the square of the perimeter of the triangle = $4 (r_1 r_2 + r_3 r_3 + r_1 r_3)$.
- 10. Assuming De Moivre's Theorem for positive integral indices, prove it for fractional indices, and apply the theorem to find the cube root of $\sqrt{-1}$.
- . 11. Find the sum of the series $\cos 2a + \cos 4a + \cos 6a + \dots + \cos 2ra$ and deduce its value when r is a multiple of π .
 - 12. In any spherical triangle prove that

$$\frac{\sin a}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin b}{\sin B} = \frac{\sin c}{\sin C}$$

and that each of these ratios is equal to

$$2\cos\frac{a}{2}\cos\frac{b}{2}\cos\frac{c}{2}\tan R$$

where R is the radius of the small circle circumscribing the triangle.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner .- J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

1. Find the differential co-efficient with regard to x of the following functions.

$$e^x \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$$
, log (Sin x), $e^{\cos (\sin x)}$. cos (sin x)

- 2. State and prove Maclaurin's theorem. Expand to x^4 the function $(e^x + e^{-x})^x$.
- 3. Show how by means of differentiation to determine the true value of a function which for a particular value assumes the form $\frac{0}{0}$.

Ex.
$$\frac{e^{2x}-2ex\cos x+1}{e^xx\sin x}$$
 when $x=0$.

- 4. Find the cone of greatest volume which has a given slant side.
 - 5. Eliminate by differentiation the functions from z = x f(y) + y F(x).
- 6. If y = f(x) and $x = \phi(r, \theta)$ $y = F(r, \theta)$ shew how to transform an expression involving x y, $\frac{dy}{dx}$ into an expression involving r, θ , $\frac{dr}{d\theta}$.

Ex.
$$\frac{y-x}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}}$$
, when $x=r\cos\theta$, $y=r\sin\theta$.

- 7. Show how to find the points of inflection of a curve y = f(x): and apply the method to the curve $(ay x^2)^3 = a^3 (x a)$.
- 8. Find the expression for the radius of curvature in terms of p and r. When the angle between the perpendicular and radius vector is a maximum or minimum then that the radius of curvature $=\frac{r^2}{p}$.
 - 9. Trace the curve whose equation is

$$y=x\,\frac{x^2-1}{x^2-4}$$

- 10. Integrate $\frac{1}{x^2 a^2}$, $(a^2 a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ and $\sin^3 x$.
- 11. Prove that $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \, dx}{1+x^3} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$; find the area of the figure included between the parabolas whose equations are $y^i = 4 \, ax$ and $x^2 = 4 \, ay$.
- 12. The radii of the ends of a frustum of a sphere are r_1 r_2 and its height is h: prove that its volume = $\frac{\pi h}{6} (3r_1^2 + 3r_2^2 + h^2)$.

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.-K. S. MACDONALD, M. A.

1. Prove that rays diverging from a point and incident nearly at right angles on a concave spherical surface, converge after reflection nearly to another point such that the sum of the reciprocals of the distances of the two points from the reflector is double of the reciprocal of the radius.

- 2. Light diverging from a point 10 inches in front of a mirror, after reflection appears to diverge from a point situated 3 inches behind the mirror: find the radius of the latter and whether it is convex or concave.
- 3. Give a diagram illustrative of the vision by a convex mirror.
- 4. When is light totally reflected? find the angle of total reflection for a substance whose index of refraction is 2. Mention an experiment bearing upon this subject.
- 5. Describe the Galilean Telescope, and prove the relation between its magnifying power and the focal length of its lenses.
- 6. A person can read with the naked eye small print at the distance of 11 inches; by using a pair of spectacles he finds he can read the same print with ease at a distance of 7 ft. 7 inches: find the focal length of the spectacles used.
- 7. Three persons whose distances of distinct vision are 10, 20 and 30 inches use the same telescope: find the magnifying power relative to each observer when the focal length of the eye-glass is one inch.
- 8. Demonstrate the rotation of the earth on its axis from the vibrations of a pendulum on its surface. Suppose the pendulum to be made to oscillate in the plane of the meridian at a place 30° N. Latitude, what angle would the pendulum make with the meridian after one hour's vibrations?
- 9. Define parallax, stating how the position of a heavenly body is affected by it. In what positions of a star are its right ascension and declination respective-

ly unaffected by it, and state how the right ascension and declination of a star may be determined by means of the transit instrument and mural circle.

- 10. Explain the effect produced by Atmospheric refraction on the apparent position of the heavenly bodies, where is the effect least, and where greatest?
- 11. From Kepler's third law and assuming the orbits of the planets to be circular, show that their linear velocities are inversely proportional to the square roots of their distances from the sun, and their angular velocities proportional to the cubes of their linear velocities.
- 12. Give a brief general view of the solar system, remarking on the number and distinguishing characteristics of planets, comets, satellites, asteroids and aerolites.

HYDROSTATICS AND HYDRODYNAMICS.

Examiner.-K. S. MACDONALD, M. A.

- 1. State and illustrate the property which is assumed as the basis of all reasonings upon fluid action.
- 2. Describe the Hydrostatic bellows. If the tube leading into the bellows be \(\frac{1}{3} \) inch diameter and the area of the bellows be one square yard, what weight can be supported by a pressure of 1 \(\frac{1}{15} \) on the water in the tube?
- 3. A cubical vessel is filled with two liquids of given densities, the volume of each being the same; it is required to find the pressure on the base and on any side of the vessel.

- 4. A side of the base of a square pyramid is 10 inches, the altitude is 22 inches; if the pyramid be filled with water, compare the pressure on the base with the pressure on each side and with the weight of the water.
- 5. A syphon is filled with mercury and held with its legs pointing downwards and the ends closed; what will be the effects of opening the ends 1st when they are, and 2ndly when they are not, in the same horizontal plane? State your reasons.
- 6. A body weighs 250 grains in vacuum, 40 grains in water, and 50 grains in a spirit; find the specific gravities of the body and of the spirit. A solid (a) whose weight is 1000 grains, loses 400 grains in water and 750 in a liquid (c), required the density of a and c and the volume of a.
- 7. At great altitudes it is sometimes found that a sensation of discomfort is felt, the lips crack and the skin of the hands is roughened; how do you account for these facts?
- 8. Obtain formulæ for the determination of the centre of pressure. A quadrant of a circle is just immersed in a heavy homogeneous fluid with one end in the surface; find its centre of pressure.
- 9. Find the time in which a given quantity of fluid will flow through a small orifice. A right cone is filled with fluid and placed with a generating line horizontal and uppermost, and a small orifice is made at the lowest point: find the time in which it will be emptied.
- 10. Assuming the height of the homogeneous atmosphere to be 27,690 feet, find the velocity with which air rushes through a small aperture into a vacuum.

11. Describe the action of the single exhausting syringe and prove the theoretical formula for determining the degree of exhaustion produced by a given number of strokes.

If the contents of the receiver and the syringe are as 9 to 1, how many strokes will reduce the density of the air to $\frac{1}{3}$? N. B. $\log 3 = 0.48$.

12. Describe the differences between the atmospheric Steam Engine, and Watt's double-acting Engine.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.-K. S. MACDONALD, M. A.

- 1. Any number of forces act at the same point, their directions all lying in the same plane: find the direction and magnitude of their resultant.
- 2. Four forces represented by 1, 2, 3 & 4 act on a point. The directions of the first and third are at right angles to each other; and so are the directions of the second and fourth; and the second is inclined at an angle of 60° to the first. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant.
- 3. Prove that two equal and opposite couples whose planes are parallel and arms equal and parallel, are in equilibrium.
- 4. A uniform rod 8 ft. long and 16 oz. weight rests horizontally on 2 fixed spheres each 10 ft. in diameter, and whose centres are in the same horizontal direction at a distance of 14 feet. What is the pressure exerted by it on the spheres?

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- 5. State and prove the connexion between the height of the centre of gravity and the stability of its equilibrium.
- 6. If a common balance have unequal arms, show that the real weight of a substance is a geometrical mean between its apparent weights when put successively in the two scales. Show also that these apparent weights are to each other as the squares of the arms inversely.
- 7. Prove that in uniformly accelerated motion from rest, the spaces described in equal successive periods are as the odd numbers. If the space described in the 30th second is 11.8 feet, find the acceleration, the velocity at the end of the 30th second, and the whole space from rest.
- 8. Upon a steeple 150 ft. high is a spire of 40 ft.; at the same instant that a stone was let fall from the top of the steeple another was projected vertically upwards from the bottom of it with a velocity sufficient to carry it to the top of the spire only; at what point will these stones meet?
- 9. Show that the times down any inclined planes are proportional to the lengths of the planes, when the height is the same.
- 10. Two bodies start from the top of an inclined plane, one falling down the length of the plane, and the other down its height; it is observed that the former is 3 times as long as the latter in reaching the base. Required the inclination of the plane.
- 11. Prove that the path of a projectile in a vacuum is a parabola.

A heavy particle is projected from a given point with a given velocity so as to pass through another given point; prove that in general, there will be two parabolic paths which the particle may describe; and give a geometrical construction to determine their foci. Also find the locus of the second point in order that there may be only one parabolic path.

12. Two imperfectly elastic balls of given masses, moving in the same directions with given velocities, impinge directly on one another; determine their velocities after impact.

A series of perfectly elastic balls are arranged in the same straight line, one of them impinges directly on the next, and so on; prove that, if their masses form a geometrical progression of which the common ratio is 2, their velocities after impact will form a geometrical progression of which the common ratio is $\frac{2}{3}$.

History.

CLARENDON-HALLAM-RUSSELL.

Examiner .- W. GRAPEL, M. A.

1. Clarendon says of Blake:—"He was the first "man who brought the ships to contemn castles upon "shore, which had been thought very formidable, and "were discovered by him to make a noise only, and to "fright those who could rarely be hurt by them."

In a sketch of the character of Blake, and of the leading incidents in his life, dwell largely on the actions which support this assertion of Clarendon.

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- 2. In what year and under what circumstances was Falkland made Secretary of State? What scruples had he as to holding office? and how were those scruples overcome? Give Clarendon's view of Falkland's character.
- 3. What was Ashburnham's conduct in the matter of the removal of Charles I. to Carisbrook Castle? and what explanation of it does Clarendon adopt?
- 4. "Sir Harry Vane! Sir Harry Vane! The Lord "preserve me from Sir Harry Vane!"

On what occasion, and by whom was this exclamation made? Give Hallam's account of the trial of Vane in 1660; with the arguments as well for the defence as prosecution; adding your opinion as to whether the letter of the law did, or did not, support the conviction.

5. Of Goring it is said that "they who had a greater opinion of his wit, courage, and conduct than of his conscience and integrity, presumed the failing was in the latter."

State the errors which were, undoubtedly, committed by this commander; and enumerate the reasons which have been given for, and against his loyalty.

- 6. In 1647, the parliament resolved "that they would make no more addresses to the king;" What conduct of Charles led directly to this change of policy?
- 7. Russell, in treating of the History of Europe during the middle of the 17th century, says:—
- "Thus for a time the balance was kept almost even between France and Spain, by the address of two able ministers, and the operations of two great generals."

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Give a full account of the struggle, as well civil as military, here alluded to; name as well these ministers and generals, as other celebrated personages concerned; sketch rapidly the character of the great French minister alluded to, and state the leading object of his policy.

- 8. What embroilments led to the battle of Leipsic, in 1632; describe that engagement, and dwell on its political results.
- 9. When did Gustavus Adolphus ascend the throne? Enumerate the reasons given by Russell for the declaration of war against the Emperor by Gustavus: and state the assistance which he received from Richelieu, and from Charles I. respectively.
- 10. What great French general won his first victory at Rocroy? give the date of the battle; the name of the defeated general; and of the town into which after his defeat he threw himself.
- 11. State what you can of the career, abilities and date of death, of Colbert.
- 12. Together with a sketch of the political events which led to the siege of Rochelle, give the leading incidents in its progress, with the mode and date of final capture. How came the English to intermeddle here, and with what results?

BURNET, SMYTH, HALLAM, BLACKSTONE.

Examiner .- W. GRAPEL, M. A.

1. The Gowrie conspiracy was by many discredited; by some believed. State the grounds given by Burnet

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for each opinion. What is Burnet's own conclusion? Hallam has a suggestion as to the solution of this mystery: give it.

- 2. In what year was the Royal Society of London founded? Give the names, and Burnet's sketch of the characters of the main promoters.
- 3. Smyth says:—"Lord Clarendon was attached "to James,—Burnet to William. From a com"parison of the accounts of each, a very sufficient idea
 "may be formed of the very singular situation of every
 "thing just before, and during the interregnum."
 Choose any historical fact narrated by both Clarendon and Burnet; give the narratives of each; lay stress on the points of difference; and state your own conclusions as to the actual occurrence.
- 4. Give from Hallam a sketch of the proceedings in the great case of Skinner v. The East India Company; and state the great constitutional principle which was thereby settled.
- 5. State the leading provisions of the Secret Treaty of 1670; with Hallam's summary of the differences which arose between Charles and Louis as to its execution.
- 6. What important questions of constitutional law arose on the impeachment of Danby?
- 7. What "illegal distortion of evidence" was allowed in the trial of Algernon Sidney?
- 8. Give a full account of Monk's conduct at the time of the Restoration; with Hallam's explanation of it.
 - 9. What questions as to warrants of commitment

issued by special command of the King, arose in the reign of Charles I. Give, from Hallam, the arguments on both sides in the first of these cases.

- 10. Name, and explain by example, the principal forms of government enumerated by Blackstone; give his reasons, and your own, for a decision as to which is best fitted to promote the happiness of the people.
- Mention two of the instances before the Restoration, and two of those after it, in which parliament asserted and exercised a right to limit and alter the succession to the English Throne. Giving, at length, the reason which influenced, as well the assertion, as the choice.
- 12. What special restrictions on the House of Lords are exercised by the House of Commons? What does Blackstone state as the ordinary, and what does he suggest as the real reason for these privileges. Hallam's historical sketch of their rise, and ultimate extension.

HISTORICAL ESSAY.

Examiner.—W. GRAPEL, M. A.

There was a time, when English Judges who thwarted the wishes of the Crown, were liable to censure and dismissal; and, when English Jurors who returned verdicts contrary to such wishes, were liable to punishment and fine. Discuss, at length, the struggles which took place before the independence of both were allowed.

The independence of Jurors rests on a leading case; that of Judges on a leading statute; give the history of both, and show how, since then, Judges and Jurors have been freed from the shadow of a suspicion of corruption or intimidation.

Examiner.-W. L. HEELEY.

- 1. What were the grievances enumerated in Pym's speech at the commencement of the Long Parliament?
- 2. Why do high notions of prerogative usually accompany a sacerdotal form of religion?
- 3. What events occurred between the attempt to arrest the 5 members, and the raising the standard at Nottingham?
- 4. Compare the parliamentarian party in 1641 with the supporters of the protectorate.
- 5. What part did religious enthusiasm play from 1641 to the protectorate?
- 6. Give an account of the army agitation in 1647, and the manifesto of the army to the city of London.
 - 7. of the battles of Naseby and Dunbar.
- 8. of Ludlow, Lenthall, Peters, and Sir John Eliot.
- 9. Are Cromwell's proceedings in Ireland justifiable?
- 10. Proceedings of the second parliament of the protectorate.
- 11. Cromwell's views on foreign policy, reform of parliament, religious toleration and freedom of trade.

12. What were the causes of the reaction which led to the Restoration?

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HALLAM'S LITERATURE, EUROPE, GUIZOT. Examiner.—W. L. HELLEY.

- 1. Give a short account of *Grotius*. What were his religious views? What was the plan of his book 'De Jure Belli et Pacis'?
- 2. Trace the effects of the Baconian philosophy on the cultivation of natural science up to the close of the seventeenth century.
 - 3. What were the political views of Hobbes?
- 4. Characterize the general style of English poetry between Shakspeare and Milton.
 - 5. Compare Corneille, Racine and Molière.
- 6. Give an account of the following works—Ductor Dubitantium, Icon Basilike, Oceana, Bayle's Dictionary, the Complete Angler, the Anatomy of Melancholy.
- 7. Trace the rise of the power of towns in modern Europe.
- 8. How did centralization work in the fifteenth century in the various states of Europe?
 - 9. What were the causes of the Crusades?
- 10. What was the state of the Church in the 12th century both internally, and in relation to general society?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—W. L. HEELEY.

1. Show that rent is not an element in price. What is rent? Who was the first to have clear views on this point?

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- 2. Show that a general rise of wages reduces the price of commodities produced mainly by the aid of fixed capital.
- 3. What was the distinctive doctrine of Quesnay and the Economists? How far was it supported by Smith? Prove its fallacy.
- 4. What is the *Metayer* system? What are its advantages and disadvantages?
- 5. Analyse profits and define their minimum. What prevents them from reaching it?
- 6. Show that the value of money is determined by cost of production.
- 7. Show that the depreciation of the currency is an unjustifiable fraud.
 - 8. What ultimately determines the rate of interest?
- 9. Should the same percentage be levied on terminable as on permanent incomes, and on all amounts of incomes?
- 10. In what general cases is Government interference necessary?

Mental and Moral Science.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.-W. A. MONTRIOU.

- 1. Distinguish a right conferred by status from a right by contract. Give an instance of each.
- 2. How do you class or specify jural obligations, as instanced in liability to the demands following? viz.
 - i. Assessed income tax;
- ii. By the payee upon the drawer of a dishonoured bill of exchange;

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- iii. Penalty for breach of excise or customs laws;
- iv. Compensation for or reparation of damage wantonly done to person or to property;
- v. Rent (where no special contract) as occupant of house or land;
- vi. To make good loss occasioned by non-delivery of goods sold.
- 3. Suppose a single man, entirely uncontrolled by, and independent of, human interference or authority upon an island, otherwise uninhabited, but fertile and abounding in natural productions, animal and vegetable. Is there any and what objection (as a question of juridical science) to consider and designate that single inhabitant as a Proprietor, in relation to what he possesses and enjoys?
- 4. Explain and illustrate the following dogma upon acquisition of property:—

Something external is acquired;

i. By an act of individual will (facto);

or

ii. By act of united wills (pacto);

۸r

- iii. By act of the common will of all (lege).
- 5. A, owner of sundry sheep, sold two shearings of their wool to B, and the product of two lambings (i. e. the lambs produced by each of the flock at two births) within three years to C: A, at the same time, let the sheep to D, for the purpose of grazing upon and manuring his (D's) land, for three years: A, at the same time, sold the sheep out and out to E, subject to the legal claims of B, C, and D. Give jural and

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distinctive designations to the several rights or legal relations, in reference to the sheep, of A, B, C, D, E, immediately after the interests of B, C, D, E, were created; separating in your nomenclature, possessory from proprietary and other interests.

- 6. Explain and justify 'title by use' or 'prescriptive right from actual enjoyment' (under customary or common law not legislative enactment). Does this kind of right or title arise or come into existence (i. e. is it scientifically deducible) from repetition of wrong, or how?
- 7. The sentiments, the rules and ideas of conduct prevalent with a people are evidenced or exhibited in various ways, e. g. forms of respect in presence of the aged, the learned, the eminently virtuous; deferential treatment and protection of females; simplicity and decency of costume; gratitude for benefits; regard for human life, and for private property; fulfilment of contracts; piety; strict observance of truth;—or, by the converse of those several habits and characteristics. Separate the classes and kinds of laws or rules to which those several instances belong (as, a civil law, a moral law, &c., &c.)
- 8. How may the existence of an international code be logically deduced, by viewing systems of Civil Law as supervenient?—in other words, by supposing an amicable state of mankind (in a primitive universal society, or as an aggregate of families) prior to the formation of States and to the introduction of civil laws?
- 9. "If" wrote Austin "the causes of laws and of "the rights and obligations which they create be not

"assigned, the laws themselves are unintelligible." Illustrate this proposition, so as to show the strict relation or connection between the science of jurisprudence and the office of legislator.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

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Examiners.—REV. J. OGILVIE AND J. SANDERS.

- 1. State the metaphysical arguments of Descartes and Dr. Clarke, in proof of the existence of the Deity.
- 2. Give a full and articulate exposition of the argument from design, in support of the same conclusion.
- 3. Point out the fallacies involved in one objection that has been adduced against the validity of the argument from design, namely that, though in reference to the works of man, the indications of design afford valid proof of a designing intelligence, it is not so when we extend the proof from the universe to God, because the world is a singular phenomenon, of the making of which we have no experience. We never saw a world made, and hence from the mere beholding of its phenomena, we cannot infer that it had a Maker.
- 4. Explain the theories of organic molecules, appetencies, and natural selection, and point out the most obvious objections to the two former, and to any law or principle alone being supposed to account for any of the operations of nature.
- 5. What are some of the facts both of history and of philosophy that appear to be irreconcilable with the development theory of human nature?

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- 6. State the evidence for the existence of a Creator that may be deduced from the facts of man's moral nature. What indications do these facts present of the Creator's character?
- 7. Show that the doctrine of Pantheism renders the very idea of right and wrong impossible, and that morality can find a solid basis in the doctrine of Theism alone.
- 8. How is the fact of the permission of moral evil explained in consistency with the divine attributes of All-Righteousness and Omnipotence?
- 9. How would you answer the demand of the Atheist for a strict demonstration of the existence of the Deity?
- 10. Mention the principal proofs of the immortality of the soul, deducible from the constitution of the human mind, and the circumstances of human life.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY

Examiner.—REV. J. OGILVIE, M. A.

- 1. Distinguish between moral laws and physical laws in respect of their objects, their necessity, and the language in which they are expressed.
- 2. Illustrate the difference between a law and the principle [reason] of the law. In what moral systems has this difference been overlooked?
- 3. On the ground that, among different nations, there has existed a diversity of opinion with respect to the morality of particular actions, it has been inferred by some that our moral notions are not founded in the nature of the human constitution, but are all

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to be traced to education, association and such like accidental circumstances:—show what education can effect, and what it can not effect with regard to our sentiments of moral right and wrong;—show also that when due allowance has been made for the circumstances under which men's judgments have been formed, the diversity above noticed leads to a conclusion directly the reverse of what has been deduced from it.

- 4. Whose writings in modern times gave rise to the question respecting the origin of our moral notions? What were the views set forth by him as to our approbation of virtue and the ultimate standard of morality? On these points what were the views of those who opposed him?
- 5. Give an analysis of conscience. Show how this power differs essentially from all the other powers and propensities of our nature?
- 6. State some of the other principles of our nature which co-operate with the moral principle in influencing our conduct. What has led some to confound these with the moral principle? When may injurious consequences result from the operation of these principles? Illustrate this.
- 7. How does an emotion differ from a sensation and from a cognition? Explain the nature of the control that we can exercise over the emotions.
- 8. In what points of view may the emotions of beauty and of grandeur be likened to the Moral Sentiments? what constitutes the essential distinction between them?

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- 9. What is the characteristic of the will as distinguished from emotion and from conscience? What constitutes the difference between a *strong* will [firmness of purpose] and a *weak* will? On what circumstances does the formation of these opposite characters depend?
- 10. Indicate the points to be considered in determining the question how far actions which are wrong are rendered excusable by ignorance and error on the part of the agent.
- 11. In what does virtue consist? What are the two points requisite to be attended to by one who is anxious to lead a virtuous life?

LOGIC.

Examiner. - REV. J. OGILVIE, M. A.

- 1. In what does all logical thinking consist? What considerations relative to thought come under the province of logic and of psychology respectively?
- 2. What are the fundamental principles [fundamental laws of thought] assumed by Logic, as regulating all its processes? Show by examples the import of these principles.
- 3. What are the two leading imports of every Judgment? Distinguish between Analytic and Synthetic Judgments.
- 4. From the general rules of Syllogism deduce the special rules of the second and third figures.
- 5. Why is the first figure described as the only perfect one? State the special uses of each figure,

and show when arguments would naturally fall into the second and third figures respectively.

- 6. Distinguish between the certainty of Inductive Generalization from experience and that of Absolute Knowledge. In what cases are we specially liable to make unwarrantable generalizations? What is the main object of laying down Inductive Laws?
- 7. Show (1) that in the procedure called perfect Induction, there is, properly speaking, no act of reasoning: (2) that every Material Induction [generalization from experience] when stated absolutely and universally is logically inconclusive. What Syllogistic rule is violated?
- 8. Exhibit the Inductive and Deductive Syllogisms that are involved in each of the following imperfect Inductions; point out the logical fallacy of the Inductive Syllogism, when stated absolutely and unconditionally; express the Deductive conclusion with scientific accuracy:—(1) Respecting any one whom I know to be a person of intemperate habits I may conclude that he will die prematurely; (2) Of any absolute monarchy, such for instance as that of Austria, I may conclude that it will be attended with revolution and decay.
- 9. The correctness of considering the Syllogism as the type of reasoning has been disputed:—it has been alleged (1) that the construction of a Syllogistic proof necessarily involves a *petitio principii* (2) that we can, and often do, reason from one particular instance to another without any need to resort to a universal proposition:—Are these objections well-founded?

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- 10. What is generally understood by a Necessary Truth? Under what heads are necessary truths usually arranged?
- 11. Distinguish between the primary and secondary meanings of the word "same:"—In which of these meanings is it most commonly employed? How do you account for the origin of its secondary meaning? Mention some errors that have arisen from not attending to the two-fold meaning of this word.
- 12. Shifting the ground; proving too much; proving too little—are expressions frequently employed to designate certain common fallacious modes of reasoning:—Give instances of each, and a scientific explanation.
- 13. Give a Logical analysis of the following argumentative statement:—

There is little presumption that death is the destruction of human creatures. However, there is the shadow of an analogy which may lead us to imagine it is: the supposed likeness which is observed between the decay of vegetables and of living creatures. But the analogy is so far from holding that there appears no ground even for the comparison as to the present question: because one of the two subjects compared is wholly void of that, which is the principal and chief thing in the other, the power of perception and of action. So that the destruction of a vegetable is an event not similar or analogous to the destruction of a living agent.

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MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner .- J. SANDERS.

- 1. Explain the nature of the revolution which Descartes effected in Philosophy. Point out the legitimate acceptation of his dictum "I think, therefore I am," with reference to the criticisms usually made upon it. Show how, from the principle represented by this dictum, he deduced the fundamental truths of his philosophy. What did he set up as the criterion of truth? What are the defects of this criterion?
- 2. Sketch the general history of philosophical opinion in Great Britain and France, from Descartes to Hume inclusively. Then briefly notice the systems of Reid and Kant, in comparison with those of preceding metaphysicians.
- 3. Analyse minutely Reid's doctrine of perception, including, in the course of your exposition, his doctrine of natural suggestion, and his distinctions, first, between absolute and relative knowledge; secondly, between natural and acquired perceptions; and, thirdly, between acquired perceptions and the knowledge we obtain of external objects from reasoning. Then proceed to describe how he reconciles the errors to which the senses are liable, with the implicit faith in their veracity which he claims as a fundamental principle of Philosophy.
- 4. Wherein do Hamilton and Reid differ as to the nature of memory? Compare the arguments in support of their respective opinions.
- 5. Discuss Kant's peculiar doctrine relative to the limits of the implicit credence to which those truths

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are entitled, which present themselves to the mind with the characters of universality and necessity.

- 6. Sir W. Hamilton states, in his Lectures, that the controversy of nominalism and conceptualism can be traced to a verbal ambiguity, but contents himself with vaguely intimating how this may be done. What solution of the question in dispute does he appear to have had in view?
- 7. Explain Leibnitz's distinction of intuitive and symbolical knowledge, his doctrine of apperception, and his system of monads.
- 8. State Dr. Reid's doctrine of power and causation, and examine whether Hamilton's theory of the origin of our belief in the necessity of a cause for every phenomenon, diminishes the philosophical value of that belief.

RHETORIC.

Examiner .- J. SANDERS.

- 1. Fully describe the different kinds of Oratory, as classified by Aristotle.
- 2. In what manner do Rhetoricians usually distribute the treatment of a subject through the parts of a formal oration?
- 3. Enumerate the principal varieties of exordia. What advice does Cicero give as to the best mode of preparing them?
- 4. Explain and illustrate the nature and use of the argument from analogy.
- 5 What rules are chiefly to be observed in the arrangement of arguments?

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- 6. Point out the means most conducive to energy or vivacity of style, in so far as this quality depends upon the choice of words.
- 7. Distinguish between tautology and pleonasm, and between verbosity and copiousness of diction.
- 8. What is the rhetorical meaning of "epithet?" By what conditions should the introduction of epithets, in prose composition, be restricted? Explain and illustrate the figure called Vision, and that called Litotes.
- 9. Poetry, according to Coleridge, "is the art of communicating whatever we wish to communicate, so as both to express and produce excitement, but for the purpose of immediate pleasure; and each part is fitted to afford as much pleasure, as is compatible with the largest sum (of pleasure) in the whole."

Fully elucidate this definition, and compare it with the remarks upon the same subject in Dr. Whately's treatise on Rhetoric.

- 10. Discuss the Aristotelian paradox, that, in composing works of fiction, "impossibilities which appear probable, are to be preferred to possibilities which appear improbable."
- 11. Give any explanation you think best, of the pleasure which we derive from representations calculated to excite painful emotions.
- 12. Compose an original criticism of the style of any eminent writer of Prose or Poetry, with whose works you are acquainted.

Natural Pistory and Physical Science.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.-F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

- 1. Discuss the evidence we have of the former prevalence in High Northern Latitudes of a temperature more elevated than now prevails there.
- 2. What is known of the origin of coal, and of the circumstances under which it has been deposited? Contrast the organic remains of the coal-bearing rocks with those of the Silurians of western Europe.
- 3. Enumerate the rocks which constitute the Hypozoic (granitoid) strata. What is their composition, and probable mode of origin?
- 4. Discuss Sir C. Lyell's view of the structure, and origin of volcanic cones.
- 5. Contrast the Physical Geography of Sylhet with that of Upper Egypt, irrespective of their Fauna and Flora.

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

- 1. Point out the principal differences between the roots of plants and their stems.
- 2. What functions are the *leaves* of plants intended to subserve?
- 3. What, in botanical language, constitutes a Flower, and of what parts does it consist?

- 4. Define the terms—Accrescent, Æstivation, Bract, Corym, Dehiscence, Didynamous, Exstipulate, Gynandrous, Introrse, and Spathe.
- 5. Give the leading characters of the following Natural Orders,—Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Acanthaceæ and Liliaceæ.

ELECTRICITY AND METEOROLOGY.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

- 1. Describe a cylinder electrical machine and explain its mode of operation.
- 2. What is the use of the Electrophorus, and what is the principle of its construction?
- 3. What effect would an insulated conductor charged with either electricity produce upon another insulated conductor placed in its immediate vicinity, and what would be the result of connecting the *latter* with the earth?
- 4. Explain the meaning of the term dew-point, and show how the dew-point may be ascertained by direct observation.
- 5. Explain the construction of any self-registering maximum and minimum thermometer with which you may be acquainted.

ZOOLOGY AND ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

1. Give a brief sketch of the structure and functions of the Liver.

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- 2. Trace the anatomy of the Heart upwards from the simplest form in which it is met with in the Animal Kingdom to the most complicated, and point out any analogies you may have observed between the different progressive types and the changes which take place in the human organ before, or soon after, birth.
- 3. Point out the manner in which the nutrition of Bone is provided for.
 - 4. What is meant by a nerve of special sensation?
- 5. Into what grand groups is the Animal Kingdom divided, and upon what principles is the division based?

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Examiner.-F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

- 1. Mention the principal forms of carbon, what compounds does carbon form with oxygen? What is the composition by weight and volume of carbonic acid and how may its composition by weight be most accurately determined?
- 2. What gaseous bodies are bleaching agents, and how may they be prepared?
- 3. How may the quantitative analysis of a mixture of nitrogen, oxygen, and carbonic acid gas be performed?
- 4. What materials enter into the composition of glass and earthenware? In the possession of what properties do the two classes of materials chiefly differ?

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- 5. What are the principal ores of lead, how may the metal be separated from them and subsequently from any silver with which it is united?
- 6 What are the relative advantages of zinc and tin plate, how are they prepared?
- 7. Explain the term "chemical equivalent." How may the equivalents of hydrogen, copper, and chlorine be determined?
- 8. What means, apart from their chemical analysis, may be employed for the identification of crystals?
- 9. What minerals resemble gold, and how may they be distinguished from it?
- 10. State the specific gravity, hardness, crystalline form and chemical composition of Iceland spar, quartz and diamond.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, GALVANISM AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner .- F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

- 1. Describe one of the processes for the determination of the amount of nitrogen in an organic body such as urea.
- 2. What is the general constitution of the fats? In what respects do the volatile fatty acids agree as regards their ultimate composition? Explain what is meant by the alcohol of such an acid.

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- 3. Explain the formation of Ether and of Acetic acid from alcohol.
- 4. Give a brief sketch of the chemistry of human blood.
- 5. What are the chief points that have to be attended to in the construction of a powerful voltaic battery?
- 6. How may the identity of the voltaic current and the electricity of the machine be established?
- 7. Describe the construction and mode of action of Saxton's Magneto Electric Machine.
- 8. What connection has been discovered between terrestrial magnetic variations and changes in the appearances of the sun's disk?

B. L. and L. L. Examinations.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—W. A. MONTRIOU.

- 1. What was the earliest form of government, and how do you arrive at your conclusion?
- 2. Is there reason for supposing that any particular class of laws were always earliest in primitive civil society—if so, which were they, and why had they precedence?
- 3. Where do you place rules governing obligations of Contract, in the progress of primitive Law?
- 4. Analyse and explain the idea of jural obligation; and compare it with sanction.

- Distinguish a Right to performance of a Contract from a real Right.
- 6. Classify and give a scientific account of the Rights following; viz., right of a guardian in or with reference to his ward; right of a father to the safety of his child; right of a Police Officer to the custody of his prisoner.
- 7. Are there any other jural obligations than those arising from delict and from contract? if so, give an instance or two.
- N. B.—This question does not allude to quasi-contracts nor quasi-delicts nor implied contracts.
- 8. Distinguish a Criminal wrong from a Civil wrong; and the sanction of imprisonment for debt from imprisonment for theft.
- 9. What relation does the law of Rome—from the XII Tables to Justinian, inclusive—bear to the science of Jurisprudence?
- 10. Explain the following terms. Nexus, Res mancipi, Potestas, Jus gentium.
- 11. What was the earliest mode of testamentary alienation or succession, in Rome?
 - 12. Enumerate the contracts re.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

Examiner.—H. COWELL.

1. Define real property. What is an incorporeal heriditament? Give examples distinguishing between profits and easements.

- 2. What is a chattel real? Give examples of an estate on condition expressed in the grant itself (1) where the condition is precedent (2) where it is subsequent. If the condition in either case is impossible or illegal, is the grant defeated?
- 3. Distinguish between a reversion and a remainder: also between vested and contingent remainders. What estate passes in the following cases:—
- (1). A. grants land to B. for ten years with remainder in fee to the right heirs of B.
- (2). A. conveys land to B. in fee on condition that unless he kills C. the estate shall be determined.
- (3). A. grants land to B. for life, with remainder to C.'s eldest son then unborn in tail.
- 4. Describe the estate of joint tenancy; how it is created and how dissolved? Distinguish between a joint tenancy and a tenancy in common.
- 5. Give some account of the statute of uses. What is a trust? Distinguish between trusts executory and trusts executed.
- 6. Was English real estate alienable by last will before the Statute of Wills was passed? At the present day what are the chief rules for the construction of wills?

The answers to the following to be in a separate packet.

Examiner.—W. A. Montriou.

- 7. Compare the 'actual proprietors' of land in Bengal with the Talukdars of the N. W. Settlements.
- 8. One of the sections of the Law known as 'Holt Mackenzie's Settlement Regulation' contains the enactment following:

"Of several parties possessing separate heritable "and transferable properties in any parcel of land, or "in the produce or rent thereof, such properties con"sisting of interests of different kinds, it shall be "competent to the Governor-General in Council to determine and direct which of such parties shall be "admitted to engage for the payment of the Govern"ment Revenue, due provision being made for securing "the rights of the remaining parties."

Give some account and instances of the 'interests' here referred to.

- 9. Distinguish the Government interest in a permanently settled estate from the Government interest in the Soonderbunds land before any grant made.
- 10. If a permanent ryot be subject to enhancement under Act X., how is the rate of enhancement to be fixed or calculated?
- 11. What is stree-dhon? Distinguish it from property inherited by a Hindu woman from her husband.
- 12. In Hindu succession, when does a sister's son take?

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Examiner.-W. A. MONTRIOU.

- 1. What is a disqualified proprietor in Bengal, and how is he or she cared for?
- 2. Explain the effects of marriage, in English Law, with reference to change of civil status in the woman.

- 3. What are the respective periods, disabilities, and privileges of minority, in English, in Hindu, and in Bengal Regulation Law?
- 4. What is the general effect of an adjudication of insolvency?
- 5. Is an alien, as such, under any and what, civil disabilities in British India?
- 6. Define (juridically, not by detailed description) the Royal Prerogative.
- 7. Give an instance of actionable defamation, in words, of a tradesman.
- 8. Give a short account of the remedy by writ of Habeas Corpus.
- 9. What are the requisites of adoption in a Brahman family?
- 10. What portion of the English statute-law applies to Englishmen in Calcutta, and upon what ground?
- 11. What difference is there in the Parliamentary character of a Peer and of a Member of the House of Commons?
- 12. When may breach of a public duty involve actionable injury to a personal right?

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. Examiner.—H. COWELL.

- 1. Into what three general classes are contracts divided? Describe fully the nature and effect of each?
- 2. When is a contract said to be void and when voidable? Give instances of each? What are the chief grounds of incapacity to contract?

- 3. In the following cases in whom is the right of property and in whom is the right of possession?
 - (1.) A. sells a horse to B. for £50.
- (2.) A. sells a horse to B. for £50 payable in three months.
- (3.) A. sells to B. 10 out of 18 tons of oil to be paid for on delivery.
- (4.) A. is constructing a cabinet for B. according to order for a certain price.
- 4. What is a negotiable instrument? Who has the superior claim while goods are in transitu, the unpaid vendor or the bona fide purchaser of the Bill of Lading? State your reasons.
 - 5. Define partnership? How is it constituted?
 - (1.) As between the partners themselves.
 - (2.) As to third persons.
- If A. having no interest in a Firm allows his name to be held out to the world as a partner, what liability does he thereby incur?
- 6. In what cases does an Agent become personally liable when contracting for his principal?
- 7. What are the six different classes of bailment? In which class does the bailee incur the greatest responsibility, and why?
- 8. What is the distinction between a particular lien and a general lien? How is the right to a lien lost? Distinguish between a pawn, a lien, and a mortgage at law.
- 9. What is general average? Describe the mode of its adjustment.
 - 10. What are fixtures? What privilege have tenants

with respect to trade fixtures? If A. die in possession of a freehold, will the fixtures go to the heir or to the executor?

- 11. How are contracts enforced? Can you, as a general rule, obtain specific performance of a contract to sell personal property?
- 12. Define policies of assurance. Against what risks do marine assurances ordinarily indemnify? What warranties by the ship owner does the law imply?

CRIMINAL LAW.

THE PENAL CODE.

Examiner.—H. COWELL.

- 1. Within what territories does the Indian Penal Code take effect? Are any persons without these territories amenable to its provisions?
- 2. Define "wrongful gain," "dishonestly," "counterfeit" and "document."
- 3. Under what circumstances do "mistakes of fact," "mistakes of law," "accident," "intoxication" and "consent" respectively prevent an act, which would otherwise be an offence, from being an offence?
- 4. What are the chief restrictions upon the right of private defence? When does the right extend to the voluntary causing of death?
- 5. If A. instigated by B. stab C. who eventually recovers from his wound, what offence has A. committed. Explain fully the meaning of the word "instigate," and shew how the offence of abatement is

constituted independently of the commission of the act abetted.

- 6. A. concerts with B. a plan for murdering Z. and himself carries the plan into execution by stabbing. Previously thereto B. explains the plan to C. and C. agrees in furtherance of the plan to procure poison for A. of whose name he remains ignorant. He procures and delivers it to B. who afterwards learns that Z. has been stabbed. What offence, if any, has C. committed? Give your reasons.
- 7. When is an abettor liable for the actual result of an act abetted which differs from the intended result?
- 8. Wherein does the offence of "being a member of an unlawful assembly" differ from that of "rioting?" In the first case what increase of punishment does the being armed with a deadly weapon involve? What duty is assigned to the person or occupier for whose benefit a riot is likely to be committed?
- 9. What offence has A. committed and to what punishment is he liable in each of the following cases.
- (d.) A., a public servant, falsely pretends that his influence obtained promotion for Z., and in consequence obtains a reward from Z.
- (i.) A. by falsely pretending to be a public servant induces Z. to let him have goods on credit.
- 10. Distinguish between "hurt" and "grievous hurt."
- 11. Define "criminal force." Give some illustrations.
 - 12. Under what circumstances do injurious im-

putations cease to be defamatory? Is A. guilty of defamations in each of the following instances for saying—

- (1.) "Z. is an honest man, he never stole B.'s watch."
- (2.) "I do not believe what Z, asserted at that time, for I know him to be a man without veracity."
- (3.) "Z's book is indecent, he must be of impure mind."
 - 13. Define criminal breach of trust.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Examiner.—H. COWELL.

- 1. How do you distinguish between evidence and proof? What are "instruments of evidence?" Give examples.
- 2. Distinguish between necessary and probable presumption.
- 3. What is secondary evidence? How is a case made for its "admission?"
- 4. In what cases does the English Law disqualify husbands and wives to give evidence for or against each other?
- 5. On what grounds, personal and public, can a witness be relieved from the obligation to answer the questions put to him? How is the obligation enforced?
- 6. State some of the leading maxims with respect to the construction of documents. When is oral

evidence admissible to explain a written document, and when to vary it?

- 7. What is the object of cross-examination? When are leading questions inadmissible for the purpose?
- 8. What are the three classes of estoppels? What is their nature and effect, and whom do they bind?

Examiner.—W. A. MONTRIOU.

- 9. How is the subject matter of an action, in our Courts, put into a shape (i. e., brought to issue) for trial or argument?
- 10. How may a decree for a money demand be executed?
- 11. Distinguish a Regular Appeal to the High Court from a Special Appeal.
- 12. What special provision is there, in the Procedure Act, to meet the case of $m\hat{a}l$ -land being seized in execution of a decree?

L. M. and S. First-Examination.

BOTANY.

Examiner.—T. Anderson, M. D.

- 1. What is the meaning of 2-5ths, applied to Phyllotaxis?
- 2. In what plants do we meet with a polycotyledonous embryo?

cxlviii L. M. AND S. FIRST EXAMINATION.

- 3. In what Natural Order does the fruit called *Hesperidium* occur? Describe the structure of that kind of fruit.
- 4. What is the difference between Pinnately-trifoliate and Digitately-trifoliate? Give examples of both.

BOTANY.

Examiner.-T. Anderson, M. D.

- 1. Describe the stipules of Rubiaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ and Ficus.
- 2. To what Natural Order does a monocotyle-donous plant with 6 divisions of the perianth, 3 extrorse stamens, 3 stigmas, an inferior ovary and a 3-celled loculicidal capsule belong?
- 3. What is the relation between the hilum, the chalaza and the micropyle in an Anatropal Ovule?
- 4. Give the Linnæan Class and Order, Natural Order, Suborder and Genus of plant No. 1. Give the Linnæan Class and Order, Natural Class, Sub-class and Natural Order of plants Nos. 2 and 3.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—T. ANDERSON, M. D.

1. Enumerate the officinal salts of Soda and state the uses and doses of each

- 2. Describe the mode of preparing Tartar-emetic, the tests of the purity of the drug, and its effects and uses.
- 3. How is Sulphate of Quinine prepared? and with what substances is it commonly adulterated?

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—T. Anderson, M. D.

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- 1. Enumerate the principal Diaphoretics and mention the precautions to be observed in their administration to ensure their effects.
- 2. Which are the officinal plants of the Umbelliferæ and what articles of the Materia Medica are yielded by each species? State the Physiological and Therapeutic actions of each drug obtained from this Natural Order.
- 3. Mention the doses of the following drugs:—
 Corrosive sublimate:—Ext. Belladonnæ:—Ext. Hyoscyami:—Strychnia:—Elaterium:—Potassii Iodidum:
 —Tinct. Ferri Sesquichlor:—Liq. Potassæ Arsenitis:
 —Hydr. Biniodidum:—Plumbi Acetas.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. Explain the term Chemical Equivalent——How may the equivalents of Hydrogen, Chlorine and Copper be determined?

- 2. What gaseous bodies are bleaching agents? How may they be prepared?
- 3. What are the relative advantages of zinc, and tin plate?
- 4. How may the percentage composition of Sugar be determined?
- 5. What is the general constitution of the *Fats* and in what respects do the fatty acids agree as regards their ultimate composition? Explain what is meant by the alcohol of such an acid.
- 6. Name the minerals on the table, and state their economic uses.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.-F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

- 1. How is Prussian Blue prepared, and what is its chemical constitution? Write, in symbols, the changes which occur in its preparation.
- 2. Explain the construction and mode of action of the electrical condenser.
- 3. Give a brief sketch of the chemistry of human bile.
- 4. Give a sketch of the chemistry of the normal pigments of the blood, bile, and urine.
- 5. Briefly compare and contrast the functions of the four great excreting organs of the body.
 - N. B.—Questions 4 and 5 are strictly Honor questions.

ANATOMY.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

- 1. Describe the bony boundaries of the pterygomaxillary fossa.
- 2. Describe the Ankle-joint and explain its mechanism.
- 3. Trace the successive stages of a dissection for the purpose of exposing the trunk of the pneumogastric nerve between the point of its apparent origin at the base of the encephalon and the level of the clavicle, and point out, in the order in which they would be met with, all the important structures which would be involved in the dissection.
- 4. Describe the structure and relations of the Urinary Bladder.

ANATOMY.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

- 1. Contrast the anatomical structures of the Hand and the Foot.
- 2. In the event of a ligature being applied to each Common Carotid Artery, how would the circulation in the Head be maintained?
- 3. In what manner is the Cerebellum connected with the other subdivisions of the encephalon?
- 4. Give a brief description of the structure and connections of the Ciliary Processes of the Choroid.



PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

- 1. Describe the minute anatomy and the functions of the lungs.
 - 2. Describe the structure and uses of the liver.
- 3. Explain the important part taken by cells in the processes of development, growth, nutrition, secretion and excretion.
- 4. What are the assigned causes of the coagulation of the blood?
- 5. What are the consequences, 1st of a transverse section of one lateral half of the spinal cord; 2nd of a section of the lateral half of the medulla oblongata at the decussation of the anterior pyramids; and 3rd of a similar section above the point of decussation?

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AFTERNOON PAPER.

- 1. How is the healthy constitution of the blood maintained?
- 2. State the connections and functions of the cerebellum.
- 3. What are the conditions essentially necessary for the healthy nutrition of a part?
- 4. State briefly the origin, distribution, and functions of the cranial nerves.

¿ COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner.-J. EWART, M. D.

1. Describe a typical vertebra, and point out how its elementary parts are represented in the four modified cranial vertebræ.

- 2. Specify the general characters of the vertebrata, and the distinguishing features of the different classes of this division of the animal kingdom.
 - 3. Describe the digestive organs of the Ruminantia.
- 4. Particularize a series of developmental conditions which are unerring guides in determining a higher from a lower type of organization.
- 5. Summarize the facts in Comparative Anatomy which justify physiologists in viewing the Spinal Cord of man as a congeries of blended or associated ganglionic centres.
- 6. Give an example to show what is meant by the "alternation of generations."
- 7. To what Division, Class, and Order do the tænia solium and bothriocephalus latus belong? Explain the manner in which they are generated, reared and propagated, and the anatomical peculiarities of each.

L. M. S. Second Examination.

SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. FAYRER, M. D.

- 1. What are the diseases to which the testicle is liable? Describe them briefly and the treatment appropriate to each.
- 2. What are the causes of, and conditions under which diffuse inflammation of the cellular tissue and erysipelas are liable to occur? Describe the symptoms,

progress, pathological changes and treatment in favourable and unfavourable cases.

3. Describe minutely the operations of Lithotomy by the median and lateral sections, stating under what circumstances you would prefer one to the other.

EVENING PAPER.

- 1. Give the history, symptoms and treatment of a case of Polypus of the external measus of the ear.
- 2. Describe the history and symptoms of a case of true cataract and also of a case of choroiditis, giving the ophthalmoscopic appearances in the early stages of both diseases.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.-F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

- 1. Detail the symptoms and post-mortem appearances in cases of poisoning by prussic acid. How may prussic acid be detected in the contents of a stomach?
- 2. How would you examine a stain on a piece of cloth with a view to determining if it were of blood, or some vegetable coloring matter?
- 3. Under what forms may Insanity present itself? How may these forms for practical purposes be distinguished from one another?
- 4. To what points would you look to determine if a child had been born alive, or no, and what would be their value in evidence?

MEDICINE.

Examiner,—A. PAYNE, M. D.

- 1. What is the pathological condition of a liver affected with passive congestion, the microscopical appearance, and the causes and symptoms?
- 2. Describe the symptoms and course of a case of acute laryngitis. Mention the specific signs which you would regard as favorable and the contrary, and the method of treatment to be adopted in the several circumstances which you describe.
- 3. What are the ordinarily recognised causes of epilepsy? Describe the characters of an epileptic seizure and the variations to which it is subject under varying circumstances.
- 4. Mention the principal causes of jaundice, give indications from which you would conclude that one or other cause is present in a given case.

EVENING PAPER.

- 5. What is meant by embolism? In what manner are emboli supposed to arise? What are the consequences of emboli in the vessels respectively of the brain, lungs, and extremities?
- 6. What are the effects on the system and the symptoms of mercury taken to excess?
- 7. What are the symptoms of inflammation of a vein, the anatomical characters, the primary and secondary effects of it, and the treatment you would adopt on its occurrence?
- 8. What are the most common situations, the physical characters and the general symptoms of feecal tumours?

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner, --- A. PAYNE, M. D.

- 1. Give a short history of the employment of anæsthesia in midwifery. State the rules to be observed and the precautions which you consider necessary in using chloroform, and mention the circumstances which would deter you from its employment, with the particular danger to be apprehended in each case that you mention.
- 2. What are the indications of the death of the feetus?
- 3. Describe the phenomena of convulsions in labour. State the grounds of prognosis and any symptoms which you would regard as premonitory of convulsions.
- 4. Mention the various methods of inducing premature labour, and state the principal circumstances which would lead to the operation.

EVENING PAPER,

- 5. In a case of pregnancy you are called upon to pronounce upon the probable date of labour. How would you proceed to form an opinion. Include in your answer the principal sources of error in calculating.
- 6. What are the causes and symptoms of, and measures to be adopted in, rupture of the uterus.
- 7. Describe the anatomical characters and trace the formation of a corpus luteum, distinguishing it from other bodies for which it might be mistaken.

HONORS IN MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—A. PAYNE, M. D.

- 1. What is meant by secondary uterine hæmorrhage? Give its recognized causes and appropriate treatment.
- 2. Describe the morbid consequences of undue lactation which are ordinarily met with.
- 3. Describe the diseased conditions to which the placenta is subject.
- 4. S. Y. had been in labour nearly sixty hours. The os uteri was thick, rigid, and imperfectly dilated. The head was squeezed firmly into the brim of the pelvis and an ear could not be felt. Ergot had been given at different times during the progress of the labour, and it was said to have increased the strength of the pains. Repeated attempts were then made to deliver with the forceps but without success. The scalp was tumid, the bones overriding, the vagina and external parts enormously swollen and inflamed. The abdomen was tense and painful on pressure, and the bladder filled with urine. The pulse was extremely rapid and feeble. There was incessant vomiting and complete exhaustion.

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

Examiner.—A. PAYNE, M. D.

1. Give in detail the views of Frerichs on the subject of fatty liver, its pathology, its structural characters and general anatomy, the conditions which influence its development, or under which it is known to occur, and the manner in which the deposition of fat is supposed to be brought about in the several instances, the effects of the deposit on the functions of the liver and on the system generally, and the diagnostic symptoms.

2. What is understood by cardiac apnæa? Mention the several physical conditions with which it has been observed to be connected, detailing the specific signs from which you would conclude one or other of these conditions to be present. Give its differential diagnosis from other seizures more or less similar to it, and its absolute symptoms, preliminary and paroxysmal, its exciting causes and the treatment which you would adopt both in paroxysms and intervals.

M. D. Examination.

MEDICINE.

Examiner .-- A. PAYNE, M. D.

• 1. Give an account of pigmentary degeneration and deposits including the chemical relations of pigments, and the circumstances which lead to their formation in the system. State the views now generally entertained regarding the pathological origin of pigmentary deposits, the evidence of their presence during life, their anatomical situation in the viscera which contain them, and the organs in which, in India, they are most frequently found.

2. To what disease does the following description apply? Give an analysis of the several symptoms. With what diseases might it be confounded? Mention the points of difference. Give the probable results of such an illness, the treatment you would adopt, and the postmortem appearances you would anticipate in the event of a fatal issue.

"The precursory symptoms present nothing characteristic, usually they resemble the symptoms of an acute gastro-enteric catarrh. The patient gets out of sorts, complains of dulness and headache, the tongue is coated and the bowels irregular, sometimes relaxed, at others confined, the abdomen is tender, the pulse increased in frequency, sooner or later, sometimes not until after the lapse of several weeks a slight jaundiced tint of the skin supervenes upon these derangements.

"The symptoms usually commence with vomiting, by which there are thrown up, first the contents of the stomach, then grey mucus and lastly blood, in the form of dirty brown, or ultimately black coffee-ground masses. At the same time severe pains in the head come on which, as a general rule, soon pass into delirium. In most cases this delirium is noisy; the patients scream out and beat themselves, try to leave their beds, and are with difficulty restrained. In other instances they are quieter and can be roused for a short time by loud shouting. The delirium is usually succeeded by convulsions, which extend over most of the voluntary muscles, or are confined to certain localities, such as the muscles of the face and neck; now and then also they appear in the form of trismus and in

certain cases one half of the body is implicated to a greater extent than the other. Along with these spasms (which however are not invariably present) we observe, as a general rule, a tremulousness of the muscles of the extremities and trunk, the patient, after a time, becomes by degrees more and more tranquil; the state of excitement passes into stupor and finally into deep coma; the pupils become large, react slowly with light, and the respiration becomes sighing, intermittent, and stertorous.

The pulse, which at first was slow, and continues so as long as the jaundice remains simple, at the outbreak of the nervous symptoms increases in frequency and gradually rises to 110 or 120, at the same time it presents remarkable variations as regards its frequency and volume.

The tongue and teeth are covered at an early period with a fuliginous crust—the abdomen is in most cases, but not always, tender upon pressure, especially in the hypochondriac regions. The extent of the hepatic dulness diminishes more and more as the disease advances, and not unfrequently the dull space disappears entirely; at the same time the spleen is increased in volume.

The bowels are almost always confined, and the stools are firm, dry, clay-like, deficient in bile, and at a later period not unfrequently dark colored and tarry from the presence of blood.

In the meantime the colour of the skin increases in intensity and numerous extravasations of blood take place into its tissue in the form of petechiæ and more extensive ecchymoses, along with these there are

hæmorrhages from the vagina, the stomach and bowels and the bronchi.

The urine is more or less saturated with a brown coloring matter—presents the reaction of bile pigment, and deposits a light precipitate, in which with the microscope there may be detected, besides amorphous mucus, the epithelium of the urinary passages, and sometimes likewise of the kidneys, coloured yellow, and also needle-shaped crystals covered with colouring matter Sometimes the urine contains albumen.

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Examiner. - A. PAYNE, M. D.

1. Comment on the following case, stating its nature, the physical cause of the symptoms, the appropriate treatment and probable termination.

Mrs. B. ætatis 34. Though she is only in the seventh month of her pregnancy, the abdomen is larger than it commonly is at the full term. The lower extremities are ædematous, she suffers much from constant severe pain in the hypogastrium, dyspnæa, and cough, the countenance is pale and anxious; the pulse quick and there is urgent thirst, with scanty secretion of urine. These symptoms have been experienced during the last three months; but the unusual enlargement of the abdomen was not perceived till the beginning of the seventh month of pregnancy, since which time it has been rapidly increasing. From the period of quickening, the movements of the fœtus have been very feeble. An obscure fluctuation was felt in the abdomen—on

examining her vaginam, the os uteri was closed, but the cervix uteri was obliterated, as in the ninth month of pregnancy. The ballottement of the fœtus was very distinct. Blood-letting, diuretics &c., were employed without relief. The difficulty of respiration became greatly aggravated, the abdomen still more distended, and the urine secreted in smaller quantity during the succeeding two weeks and on 21st October when the dyspnæa threatened suffocation, premature labour was induced. The placenta and fœtal membranes though minutely examined, presented no trace of disease. The mother continued to suffer from dyspnæa and anasarca of the lower extremities for several weeks, but ultimately recovered. An obscure fluctuation in the abdomen was perceptible for some time after delivery.

- 2. Give in detail the symptoms, course, and treatment of a case of uterine hæmatocele, including its exciting causes and diagnostic signs.
- 3. What are the most frequent disorders which are found to attend the decline of menstruation?

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

- 1. What constitutes the distinction between Science and Art? Illustrate your answer by examples.
- 2. Enunciate your views with respect to the Materialistic Philosophy.
- 3. Explain the nature of the mental operation called imagination, and point out its beneficial influence on the character when exercised with due restraint.

4. Show the importance of a careful regulation of the will, and point out the principal means for the attainment of that end.

SURGERY.

Examiner .- J. FAYRER, M. D.

1. What are the diseases to which the bones of the extremities are liable after amputation through their continuity?

What constitutional and local symptoms do they give rise to; what points of Surgical and Pathological interest are, or may be, manifested in such cases, and what are the indications of treatment?

2. What are the earliest symptoms of disease of the hip-joint? and how are they explained physiologically and pathologically?

Trace the progress of a neglected case of ordinary hip-joint disease to its termination; and also give an account of the treatment, and your reasons for it, of a case coming under your care in the early stages of the disease.

- 3. Describe in detail, giving the anatomical relations of the parts exposed, the operation of ligature of the axillary artery immediately below the clavicle.
- 4. What are the conditions which give rise to the necessity of forming an artificial pupil? Describe them pathologically and surgically, giving an account of the operation most appropriate in each case.
- 5. What are the chief diseases of the Membrana Tympani? Describe their causes, symptoms and results.

L. M. S. Honor Examination.

SURGERY.

Examiner.-J. FAYRER, M. D.

- 1. What is epulis? Give an account of its pathology, its symptoms and treatment.
- 2. What are the morbid conditions to which the prostate gland is liable? Give a description of the causes, pathology, symptoms and treatment of each.
- 3. Describe the steps surgically, and anatomically of the operation of ligature of the lingual artery.
- 4. You have ascertained that a man has calculus in the bladder. What are the enquiries you would make as to his symptoms, and what pathological and surgical conditions would induce you to operate, or to decline operating?
- 5. A man has received a wound of the eye-ball; a small shot having entered the anterior chamber and lodged there. What would you do?

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